



Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom

No. 20,100 號百一零萬二第 日四初月十年戌戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1922. 三拜禮 號二十月一十年一十國民華中

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
P.O. Box No. 620. HONGKONG.

REPARATIONS AND INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

MR. E. MCKENNA'S VIEWS.

IMPORTANT SPEECH.

In the course of an address on the subject of reparations and international debts, Mr. McKenna, chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., at the American Bankers' Association Convention at New York on October 4th said:

There are two preliminary observations which I must make. The first is that I speak as a banker expressing my personal views. I have nothing to do with politics. I approach the question solely from the economic point of view, and my endeavour is to determine so far as I can the limit of the debtors' capacity to pay and the effect of payment upon the world's trade. My second observation is to meet a possible criticism. How can I, a member of a nation which is one of the debtors of the United States, speak freely to an American audience upon international indebtedness? In the course of my argument, however, I shall show that England has the ability to pay, and, once that is established, I can unhesitatingly assert her determination to honour her bond in full. The greatest of all of these international debts is that of Germany for reparations, put by the London ultimatum at thirty-two billion dollars, at which amount it stands nominally to-day. Of the remaining debts, the liability of France to the United States and Great Britain is six and a half billion dollars, and of Italy to the same two countries four and a half billion dollars. Russia owes these countries three and a half billion dollars, and a further one billion dollars to France. The other debts are all comparatively small in amount. Of the creditors of the European Continental Governments England is the greatest.

We have no record in history of international claims of this magnitude. The indemnity exacted by Germany from France under the Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871 was, in round figures, one billion dollars. By September, 1873, the whole indemnity was paid. Here we have an example of a very considerable international debt rapidly paid off without any serious disorganisation of the world's trade. Now, what were the conditions which made this possible? The war had been short, and the amount of the indemnity was well within the capacity of France to pay. Her nationals held large blocks of foreign securities, which were realisable in foreign markets; her credit was good, which enabled her to obtain foreign subscriptions to her loans; and in her effort to increase her exports she was not hampered by high tariffs. But of the several factors in the French ability to pay the most important lay in her accumulated reserve of wealth, the foreign securities owned by her nationals.

It is interesting to note the industrial conditions of France at that time. Employment was extremely active and production was on a great scale. The improved standard of efficiency in production which was thereby forced upon her endured long after the period of the indemnity. In Germany, on the other hand, there was a very different experience. The receipt of a large amount of gold and silver had, with other causes then in operation, a serious effect upon German internal prices, which rose rapidly. It would not be correct to say that the trade conditions in Germany were entirely due to the payment of the French indemnity, but undoubtedly it was a contributory cause of material importance. The comparative prosperity in France and depression in Germany are remarkable, and give colour to the story that Bismarck, in commenting upon the state of the two countries, declared that the next time he defeated France he would insist on paying an indemnity. Such is the only precedent we have for the payment of a great international debt. The figures we have to deal with to-day are on a far larger scale than the indemnity exacted from France fifty years ago, but the problem in all essential particulars is the same.

WHAT CAN GERMANY PAY?

The first question is: What is Germany's capacity to pay? I have no doubt that the experts who advised the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles that Germany could pay 120 billion dollars had made many careful calculations of this kind. But what we have to investigate is not Germany's capacity to produce wealth, but her capacity to pay foreign debt. Nobody has ever doubted Germany's immense power to produce, but production by itself is not enough. She must find a market for her exports. Nor is this the end. We must remember that an increase in her exports will only provide funds for reparations if there is no corresponding increase in imports. Payment for her indispensable imports must be the first charge upon the proceeds of her foreign sales, and it is only the balance, the exportable surplus, which is available for reparations.

In speaking of a nation's exportable surplus we must not forget that other factors may contribute to it besides the balance of exports over imports. Interest received from foreign investments and payment for external services, such as shipping, may be contributory factors. Before the war Germany possessed a very considerable exportable surplus derived from all three sources, but mainly from the interest on her foreign investments, which were probably worth not less than 50 billion dollars. As regards the surplus from the sale of her products and payment for services, it is safe to say that it never exceeded 100 million dollars a year. But what is her position to-day? Most of her foreign investments have gone. Some were sold during the war, others have been seized as enemy property by the Governments of the Allied and Associated Powers, and most of what remains

has lost their value as in the case of the Russian investments. Her shipping has been largely confiscated, and she has been deprived of some of her most productive areas—Alsace-Lorraine, the Sarre Basin, and the Polish provinces. All the sources whence an exportable surplus might have been drawn have been greatly impaired if not wholly destroyed. At no time was Germany's exportable surplus sufficient to enable her to make the annual payments demanded under the London ultimatum; it is entirely out of the question that she could do so to-day.

THE SLUMP IN THE MARK.

The decline in the mark, which at every stage has been much greater in the external than in the internal value, has afforded a very considerable advantage to the German exporter, so much so, indeed, that there is hardly anywhere a manufacturer, producing goods for export, who does not complain of German competition. Nevertheless the German trade figures show that the exports, long after the immediate deficiency in essential foreign commodities due to the war was made good, are still barely equal to the imports. The conclusion seems irresistible that Germany has no present capacity to obtain a surplus from the export of goods.

For my part I do not believe that it is within Germany's power to pay, but let us suppose for a moment that she can. We have then to consider what the effect of this enforced payment would be upon international trade, and whether it would be to the advantage either of Germany's creditors as a whole or of the rest of the world. If Germany could pay what is demanded of her, the only method of obtaining the money would be by increasing her exports. An increased exportable surplus could only be obtained by extending her sale of manufactured goods. To do this in the teeth of the competition of other manufacturing nations she must work longer hours for less wages, she must cut profits, she must reduce her imports to the indispensable minimum. But her competitors will not consent to stand idle while they lose their trade. They will find themselves faced with growing unemployment and heavy trade losses. They too, will be compelled to reduce wages and cut profits. And thus Germany's effort to extend her foreign trade must be confronted with the opposition of the whole manufacturing interest of the rest of the world, and only be successfully countered by a general lowering of the standard of life.

BRITAIN OVERTAXED.

It is said that Germany has intentionally depreciated her currency in order to induce her creditors to abandon their claims. We are told that her people are not adequately taxed, and that, if they were subject to the burdens borne in some other countries, the Government would be able to meet its liabilities. It is certainly true that in my own country far heavier taxation is levied than in Germany, but I am inclined to think we are overtaxed, and that overtaxation, so far from fostering, cannot fail to depress national production. But whether I am right or wrong in that opinion, I fail to see how additional taxation can stimulate foreign trade and provide a larger exportable surplus. The taxes would be paid in marks, and whether the marks are derived from avowed taxation or from concealed taxation through the use of the printing Press, they are, in neither case a currency which would be accepted in discharge of foreign liability.

Certainly Germany can pay something, though not in the form or under the conditions it is now sought to impose upon her. Many Germans possess foreign assets, whether investments or balances in foreign banks, and it would be a perfectly practicable proceeding for them to sell these assets to the German Government, who in turn could hand them over to the Reparation Commission. I have no doubt that if these assets could be sold for an assured profit the holders would be willing to dispose of them. It must be remembered that to a considerable extent they are the proceeds of sales of marks which have been flung by Germans on the foreign market under the well-founded apprehension that the pressure of reparation payments would rapidly depreciate their value. Remove this pressure, and the mark would immediately improve. It has still a far greater value in Germany than it has outside, and the German holders of foreign assets would have a clear advantage in selling them for marks to their Government.

It is impossible to give any precise estimate of the total value of these assets, but I believe it would be safe to put them at less than a billion dollars. Whatever the amount may be, however, Germany could pay it, provided the fall in the mark was arrested. More than that I do not think she has the ability to find, at any rate for some years, and it would be a condition of this payment that no more should be demanded of her for a long time to come. I believe that, looking merely at the amount to be received, the creditors would gain by abandoning the attempt to obtain other money payments for a period of at least three years, and I am quite sure the world as a whole would be an immense gainer in the general stabilisation of exchanges which would ensue upon an arrest of the fall in the mark. I have no wish to minimise the just claims of the Allies against Germany. But no solution of the reparation problem is possible unless political considerations are subordinated to economic facts.

INTERNATIONAL DEBTS.

I have dealt at length with the reparation problem in an endeavour to show that a nation, except in so far as it has an exportable surplus, can only pay foreign debt out of the wealth it has accumulated outside its own country. If we pass now to the other international debts we have to recognise that the general argument is equally applicable to them all. Have the debtors an exportable surplus, and what are their foreign assets? With regard to the latter question, the only debtor possessing

any large accumulation of such assets is England. Neither France nor Italy has similar reserves of wealth, and I doubt whether either of them has sufficient to meet more than a trifling part of their foreign debt.

There remains to be considered their exportable surplus in the ordinary way of trade, and I will ask you to consider the particular case of the debt due from France to England. Before the United States came into the war France had borrowed \$1,000,000,000 from the British Government, and this amount was subsequently increased to over \$2,500,000,000.

Let us imagine France paying off this debt. She could only do so by producing goods and exporting them in very large quantities, far in excess of normal trade demands. But the immense demands created by the war has no parallel in peace, and if we carry our minds back to 1914 and return to the ideas appropriate to peace conditions we shall recognise at once that France has no trade surplus, or reserves of accumulated and exportable wealth to enable her to meet her present external liabilities. The mere endeavour to extend her foreign sales to the necessary degree would disorganise the trade of the world. We have seen the painful effect of an enforced competition by Germany; we should experience precisely the same results from a similar effort by France.

The inevitable conclusion is that these international debts are far too great for the capacity of any of the debtor countries except England. The whole subject requires a rational reconsideration by the creditors, who must keep steadily in view the immediate effect of the payment of these debts on the general trade of the world. The creditor countries will obtain greater advantage from trade prosperity, which will ensure full employment in their factories and workshops, than they can ever receive from the precarious payment of these debts. I cannot help thinking that there has been a general, though very natural, misunderstanding of the conditions, under which international payments are made. Mistaken opinions on these economic questions are not surprising, but they are causing grave disasters throughout the world.

REMEDY FOR EVILS.

A better understanding of international trade and of the possible limits of international payments will quickly enable us to find a remedy for the evils which now distract us. The public on both sides of the Atlantic are beginning to take a more rational view than was possible three years ago, and if the leaders of opinion direct our footsteps along the right path I believe the world is now prepared to follow it.

To sum up: The conclusion to which I am driven is that Germany can only pay now whatever she may have in foreign balances, together with such amount as she can realise by the sale of her remaining foreign securities; that this payment is only possible if all other demands are postponed for a definite period long enough to ensure the stabilisation of the mark; and that future demands at the expiration of this period must be limited to the annual amount of Germany's exportable surplus at that time. Further, that England has the capacity to pay to the United States interest and sinking fund on her debt; but that the other debtors are none of them in a position to meet more than a small part of their external liabilities, and in the existing condition of Europe a definite postponement of any payment by them is desirable in the interests of all the parties. The actual amount which the other debtors could ultimately pay should, as in the case of Germany, be ascertained by inquiry into their exportable surplus at a full and frank conference between creditors and debtors. If I have become convinced that an attempt to enforce payment beyond the debtor's ability is injurious to the international trade of the whole world, lowers wages, reduces profits, and is a direct cause of unemployment, the conclusion is founded solely on economic grounds and is uninfluenced by any political considerations, or any regard to the moral obligations of the debtors. I know very well that there are other considerations affecting these debts, but these are matters of statecraft to be determined by the rulers of the creditor countries according to their view of wise policy, which covers many interests besides those of trade and finance. The fact that a debtor cannot pay does not of itself discharge the obligation. The debt becomes the subject of negotiation and bargain, by which, if the debtor obtains relief, the creditor may still recover some advantage to which he may be justly entitled. But I conceive it to be the duty of bankers to help so far as they can in forming a sound public opinion upon the financial and commercial aspects of these international debts, and it is in pursuance of this duty that I have ventured to make these observations to-day.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a trolley the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 23, Queen's Road, Central, ADVERT.

5 Points about the Famous Cigarette

that stands in a class by itself

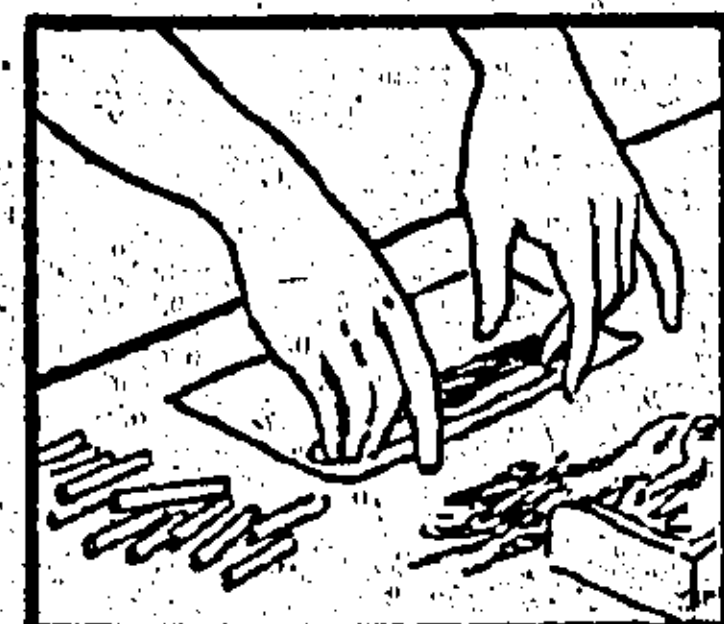
555 are each individually made by hand, at ten times the cost of making by machinery.

555 are made from selected Bright Virginia Leaf. Only 5 lbs. out of every 1,000 lbs. of Virginia Leaf grown are good enough for 555.

555 are freed by hand from stalk, sand and dust, 30 per cent. of every Hogshead of Tobacco being eliminated in this process.

555 Leaf is matured for years like rare old wine.

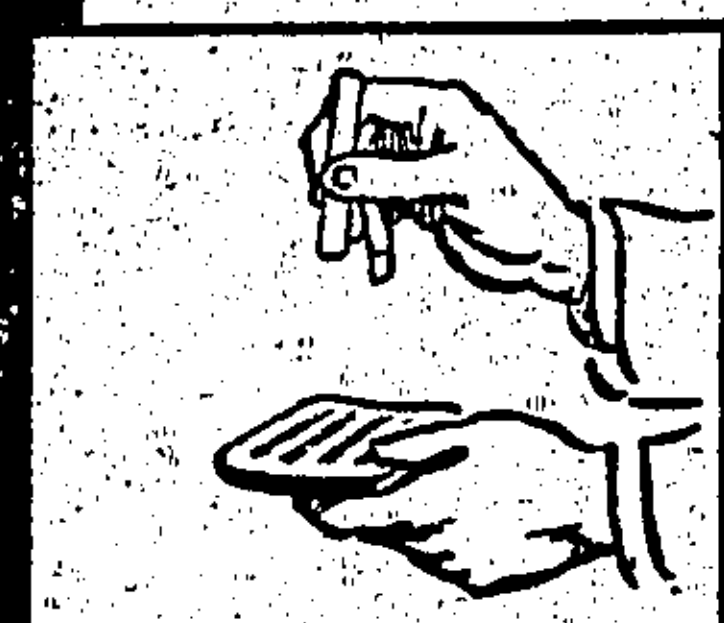
555 are each separately encased by hand in pure Vegetable Paper, which in burning does not interfere with the perfect flavour or aroma of the Tobacco.



Made by hand



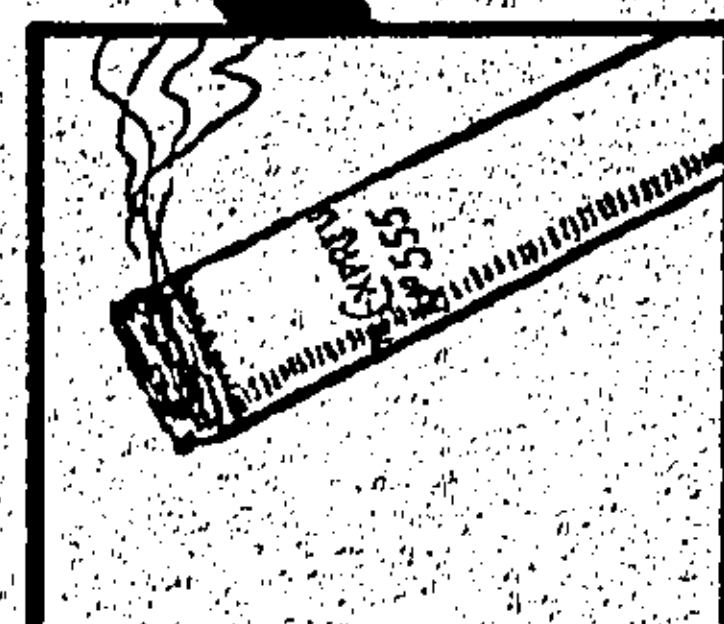
Large bright leaves



free from dust



matured in bond



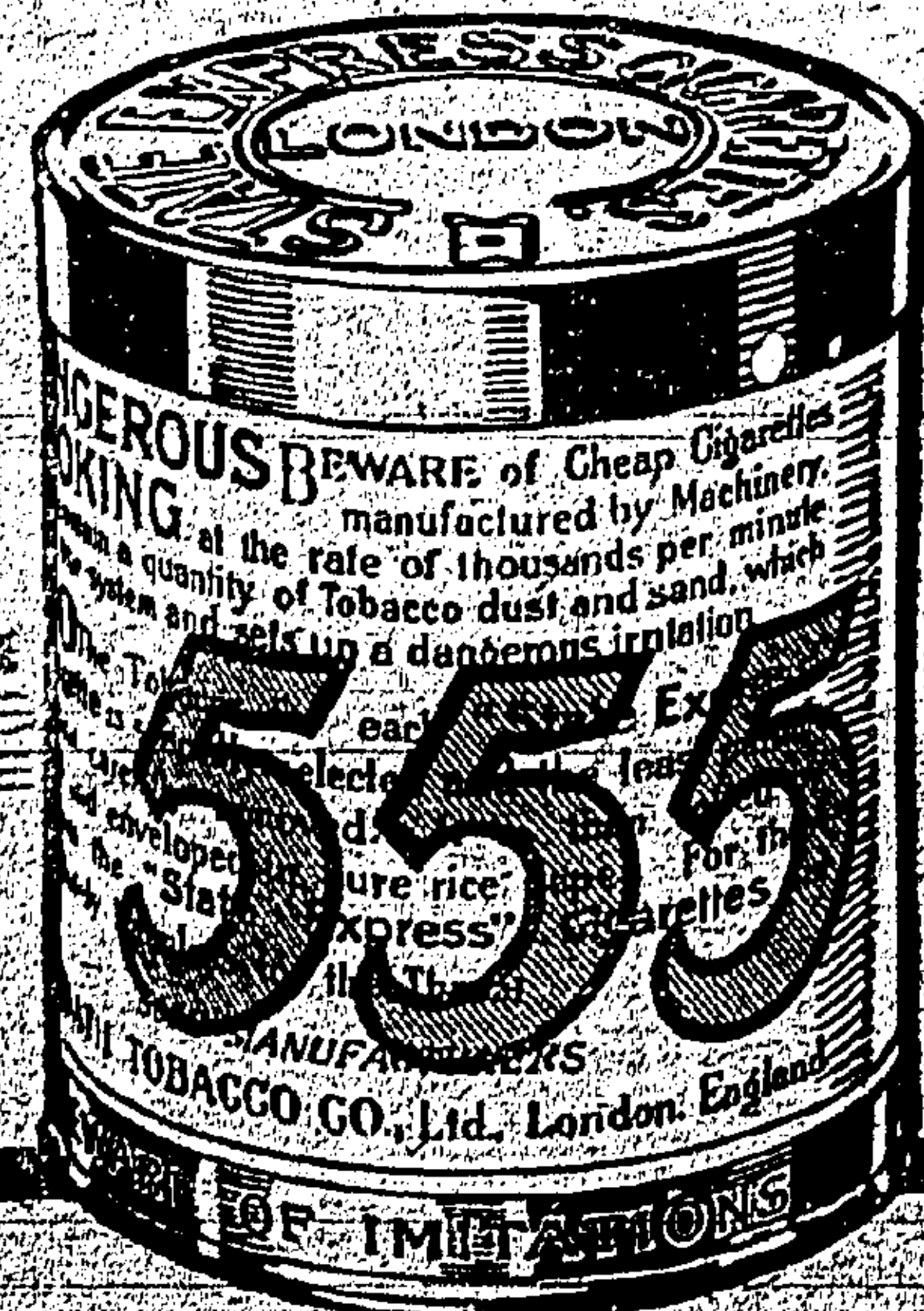
pure vegetable-paper

STATE EXPRESS

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

NO 555

Obtainable in Every Country of the World.



ARDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD.

LONDON

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT
AND CO. LTD.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
London, Southampton and Basle.

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS.
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.
TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES 8 TO 50 H.P.
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.
WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

FOR QUOTATION, APPLY—
10, KUKIANG ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

Evening Dress

Waistcoats

White Figue or Marcella Cloth	\$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.50
Black Silk Poplin or Watered Silk	\$12.50, \$15.00
Grey Silk Poplin in 2 Shades	\$15.00, \$18.50

Ready-to-wear in the newest styles. Perfect fit ensured as we stock these in every inch of chest measurement from 34 to 44 inches, and in various lengths.

DRESS COLLARS, DRESS TIES, DRESS SOCKS, DRESS SHIRTS, PUMPS.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

Alexandra Building.

Des Vaux Road.

YOUR FRIENDS APPRECIATE A NICE CARD
CHOSEN FROM OUR

LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF

XMAS CARDS

JUST OPENED UP

GET THE "PICK OF THE BUNCH" BY COMING EARLY.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

WHITEAWAY'S

FOR

LOOSE FURNITURE COVERS

CAN BE SUPPLIED IN

CRETONNES, CAMBRICS, POPLINS,

REPPS, TISSUES, TAFFETAS,

ETC., ETC.

WE MAKE AND GUARANTEE THE FIT
OF LOOSE COVERS.

A LARGE RANGE OF CURTAINS AND CURTAIN
MATERIALS NOW TO HAND AT MODERATE
PRICES.

YOUR INSPECTION OF THIS DISPLAY IS
RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

THE NEW EWO BUILDING
AT SHANGHAIA HONG WITH AN HISTORIC
RECORD

The new Ewo building at Shanghai was formally opened, by R.M.'s Consul-General (Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G.). Mr. Barton in a speech said it would be superfluous for him, he thought, to speak to an audience of people resident in China on the history of the "hong." That history, as they all knew, covered and was practically the history of British trade in China since the inauguration of free trade and the disappearance of the old East India Co. A direct descendant of the East India Co. was a founder, or an employee, of the old Jardine Company. The firm of Jardine was started in Canton in the first place, and ever since had followed the development of the country and the extension of foreign and friendly relations with Chinese, with operations in new centres of trade, as they were gradually opened up, during a period of 80 years, until their operations were now spread from Harbin in the north to Chengtu in the west. Those relations were written in the history of the hong.

With regard to the magnificent new building in which they were gathered, Mr. Barton said that there were two things which struck him when he entered the building. One was not including, of course, its essentially rugged and granite appearance, which was typical of the founders—the coat of arms over the door and the Chinese inscription at the side of the door. These two things, he ventured to think, were not merely mural decorations, but seemed to stand for the firm in the past history out here. The firm essentially carried on a tradition, and it would be difficult to carry on that tradition. The tradition, which that coat of arms implied had been exemplified in the dealings of the firm, especially, he thought, in its sense of public service. The firm had always been willing to produce men who have taken some, if not more than their fair share of the burden of public work in China, and that was one of the mainstays of the whole British position out here. So long as they had firms willing to take a share in the public work, they could face the future; without them they would be in a bad way. The Chinese inscription indicated another trait, and that was one of sympathy with the people with whom they lived. That had a distinct meaning and value to the persons there that day—the representatives of the Chinese amongst whom they lived. It was not an empty one, or was not a mere form, but the words were indicative of that sympathy with the Chinese people. Whatever they might have to fear in the future—and they had a hard row to hoe, and there was a harder one perhaps in the future than in the past—those two things were essential, a sense of tradition and a sense of sympathy with the people amongst whom they dwell. He felt certain that, equipped with these virtues and qualities, the firm would continue to succeed in future as it had in the past and help on British tradition out here.

Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE, in the course of a speech said: When I left China last year I did not expect to be back so soon, nor did I anticipate having to assist in the opening of this building. It gives me very great pleasure, however, to occupy the position I do to-day for many reasons, and two in particular. The first, because I take full credit for the fact that this building now adorns the Shanghai Bund; not that I architected it, but because I turned down the plans that had been prepared in London at considerable expense for a building which, in my opinion, would neither have looked so well nor been as suitable as this one. Local talent is responsible for this office, and I take an early opportunity to congratulate Messrs. Stewardson and Spencer on the erection of a building which, I think you will all agree with me, is a credit to them and to the Bund. The second reason why I am glad to be here to-day is, because I think that for sentimental reasons—if for no other—I am best fitted of all the recent partners in the firm to play a leading part in this opening ceremony. An explanation involves ancient history, but with your permission we will go back a small matter of 85 years.

Reference to the *Canton Gazette* of May, 1838, which one of the earliest partners of this firm (Mr. James Matheson) was instrumental in starting, will reveal the fact that Andrew Johnston and Robert Jardine were admitted to partnership in that year. Andrew Johnston was my great uncle, so you will see that my connection with the "Muckle Moose" goes back to very early days, and for this reason, if for no other, it is fitting that I should assist in raising another "milestone" to mark the progress of time.

After some amusing allusions to his great uncle Mr. Johnston said the new building had been built with a view to the future and opened fresh possibilities in the firm's business relationship with the Chinese and in spite of the troublous times which the country was experiencing, a great number of them were optimistic and had no doubt but that things would settle down at some time or other. Mr. Johnston thanked everyone for attending the ceremony and said it gave him much pleasure to find so many Chinese friends present, which led him to hope and expect that the house of Ewo might continue to be regarded in the future as it had been in the past with esteem not only by their Chinese friends but also by their business competitors.

SENSATIONAL REPORT FROM
SAN FRANCISCO.MACHINE-GUNS FOUND ON THE
S.S. "NILE."

A startling rumour is current that a large consignment of machine-guns and ammunition on the s.s. Nile (the China Mail Steamship Company) was discovered and seized prior to the ship leaving San Francisco for the Orient at the beginning of November.

Enquiries made yesterday by a *Daily Press* representative elicited the information that a brief American broadcasting wireless message had been received in the Colony which in a measure confirmed this. Fifteen machine guns and 10,000 rounds of ammunition are stated to have been seized.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL
SEIZURE OF ARMS.FURTHER PACKAGES FOR THE
KING EDWARD HOTEL

Further serious revelations regarding the illicit traffic in arms into the Colony have been made by Government officers. During the last week-end the Revenue Officers seized on the Kowloon wharf a number of packages containing 58 revolvers and 1,400 rounds of ammunition. The sensational feature of this case is that the arms were to be delivered to the King Edward Hotel, which figured in the recent big arms case at the Magistracy when two Australians named Smyth and Pitts were sentenced on Monday last to one year's hard labour each for smuggling arms into the Colony.

The seizure on the present occasion was made by Revenue Officer Lanigan. The arms were landed at the wharf from the s.s. *President Cleveland*. The packages had been placed on the wharf and were awaiting the arrival of the hotel launch to take them to the hotel, where apparently they were to be delivered to some person staying at the hotel.

In connection with the seizure two Chinese have been arrested—Shek Cheung Tak, said to be unemployed, and Lam Pin, a seaman. They were brought before the Magistracy on Monday and remanded to the 24th inst., at 2.15 p.m. Both defendants were allowed bail of \$5,000 each.

Mr. Job Wicheil, Manager of the King Edward Hotel, was present in Court when the case was called.

STILL ANOTHER SEIZURE.

THIS TIME FROM THE "PRESIDENT MCKINLEY."

Another seizure of importance was made at the beginning of the week by Detective Sergeant Andrew of the Water Police, who discovered eight revolvers and a thousand rounds of ammunition on board the s.s. *President McKinley* when she arrived in Hongkong. A Chinese passenger on board the vessel was arrested and charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in illegal possession of one revolver. The revolver was found by a Chinese detective hidden in a thermos flask. According to the detective the man admitted that the flask was his, but later denied all knowledge of the article. On the ground of insufficient evidence his Worship (Mr. J. R. Wood) ordered the passenger to be discharged. The revolver was confiscated.

THE ROYAL LILY.

A FINE CHINESE SPOILS.

Modern gardeners owe much to the explorer Wilson, for he has introduced many fine exotic plants, trees, and shrubs, but if in his wanderings in Western China he had never found anything except the lily so happily named *regale*, the horticultural world would still be his debtor. Of the thousands of new plants sent home from China by one collector or another, few can have taken more readily than this to their surroundings in this country, although in the case of *L. regale*, these surroundings are the opposite of those prevailing in the natural home of the plant—the Min Valley, on the borders of China and Tibet, a floral paradise.

In late June and July it is possible to walk for days through a veritable world dominated by beautiful lilies. In the Min Valley *L. regale* luxuriates in great numbers, streaked throughout the greater part of the year. It grows 3 to 5 ft. tall, and has slender leaves crowded on stems, bearing several large, funnel-shaped flowers, red purple without, ivory white suffused with canary yellow within, often with the red purple reflected through, and is deliciously fragrant.

There are no Min Valleys in Great Britain, nor rocky crevices sun-baked for more than a fraction of the year, yet such is the adaptability of this lily that it is found flourishing in places so diverse as the limestone hills of Derbyshire, and the Wealden clays, the sands of Hampshire, the arid chalk barrens of the South Downs, and rich red loam of Somerset. Peat alone is poison to it. No more than any other lily will *L. regale* give of its best unless tended, but it suffers much, and in a family whose members are capricious to a degree, stands all but alone in constitutional vigour. In this country we are singularly lucky in that the original stock of bulbs came straight from the natural home of the lily, where we may safely assume that the disease of cultivated plants are unknown, so that the strain is sound, and not tainted by disease from which so many lilies come. If our nurserymen are wise, they will raise this species by thousands, and though the price fall to a fraction of that current now, they will hold the market against the foreigner. — Correspondent of *The Times*.

CHINESE CEREMONIES AND
STREET PROCESSIONSSOME INNER MEANINGS
EXPLAINED

There is no time when one feels such a stranger in a strange land as when a group of coolies indulges in incomprehensible gibes and laughter at one's expense; or when a street procession passes and the simplest native child knows what it is all about and what the characters on the banners mean, and the most highly educated foreigner is for this purpose an illiterate. No doubt desirous of lightening their darkness on these matters, a large audience assembled at the Helena May Institute on Monday afternoon to hear the Rev. E. Dewstoe, Principal of Haugh College, Fatsien, lecture on "Chinese Street Processions." The Hon. Mr. Oswald Stevens, C.M.G., presided.

Mr. Dewstoe provided a wealth of interesting material in the course of a lecture of over an hour. The discreet Pressman will treasure the information given regarding certain well-observed festivals and bring it forth in due season, to the discomfiture of his rivals, and (it is to be hoped) with due acknowledgment to Mr. Dewstoe. The lecturer advanced the proposition that a procession is "any trail of people going on a somewhat formal march." He had seen a good many processions in the United States but he still thought China "had them beat," as an American (not the lecturer) would put it. After describing an official's procession of Pre-Revolution days, and the paper representations of luggage always included (symbolic of the official's uncertain tenure of office), Mr. Dewstoe mentioned students' and unemployed processions; also processions that had to do with strikes—he thought people in Hongkong knew more about them than he did.

CHINESE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

An account of a wedding procession necessarily included much information about Chinese marriage customs and beliefs. Marriage in China was a matter, not of sentiment, but of business, and a go-between arranged the preliminaries, for a fee. Courtship did not enter into it at all. Marriage, with the Chinese, was not for the individual but for the family; the individual was the last person concerned; he married for the family's sake; to carry on the name, to have descendants to carry on ancestral worship, and to provide his mother with a dutiful daughter-in-law. "Now-a-days," added the lecturer, "we find young people falling in love and wishing to marry despite betrothal vows elsewhere. It is very difficult, sometimes, to deal with the problems that arise."

If horoscopes proved favourable the proposed alliance proceeded to a betrothal, which was absolutely binding—much more so than the marriage contract in some countries. When at last the ceremony drew near, the friend of the bridegroom went to fetch the bride who, according to correct department, had been weeping steadily and copiously for the last three or four days. She was dressed in wedding garments and, closely veiled, she entered a decorated sedan chair, often padlocked until her arrival at her future husband's house. Before this, the bridegroom's friend delivered to the bride a letter urging her to come to her new home. This letter was very carefully kept by the bride as it often furnished the only "marriage lines" she could show.

SCATTERING MALIGN INFLUENCES.

Crackers, of course, formed an indispensable part of the procession to the bridegroom's house. It was not merely that the noise was appreciated by the Chinese but crackers were efficacious in scattering malign influences. "The Chinese," remarked Mr. Dewstoe, "see the world in the terms of Luther's hymn:

"And were the world all devils o'er,
All seeking to devour us."

About half-way to the bridegroom's house, a pause was made while the friend of the bridegroom and the younger brother of the bride, exchanged, officially, cards bearing the family names. It was supposed that, at that moment, the bride took her new name and ceased to have any further part or lot in her own family.

According to plan, the bridegroom hid himself as the bride approached and had to be searched for by the bridegroom's friend. On being found, the bridegroom was unlocked, the chair, and received his bride. In Canton and Fatsien it was an old custom "to kick the chair" at this stage, to symbolize that the husband had authority over the wife. In Hangshan, this was not done, but the bridegroom tapped the bride on the head with a fan, instead—(laughter.) Within the house, the bridegroom mounted a high stool and the bride prostrated herself before him. He then lifted her veil and got his first glimpse of the features of his future wife. The wedding ceremonies were then proceeded with. The lecturer described another quaint custom in this connection. In some parts of China, he said, the bride and bridegroom sat on a bed together in the presence of the wedding guests and each tried to sit on a portion of the other's gown. Whoever succeeded would be the real head of the household.

"THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN LIFE."

Coming to funerals, Mr. Dewstoe quoted a Chinese proverb with an Irish flavour: "The most important thing in life is to be buried well." The ceremonies began even before death, apparently, for the lecturer mentioned that just before the moment of death the body is clothed in new and expensive grave-clothes. Ceremonies to assist the soul into the right portion of Hades then began, (perhaps one might interpolate "were continued," since re-clothing the patient, when in extremis, would tend also to assist the passing of the soul.) Mr. Dewstoe said that the rites connected with death might go on for days and even years.

(Continued as feet of next column.)

LOCAL TRAFFIC CONTROL.

MANY INNOVATIONS BEING
TRIED.

Our traffic police at busy junctions in the City were yesterday for the first time armed with traffic staves to be used for signalling traffic. The staves are similar to those used in Shanghai and many other large cities. They are about two-and-a-half feet in length, rather stoutly made and painted black and white. These colours are very noticeable and motor-car drivers should have no difficulty in seeing the signal.

The policeman on point duty has to hold the stick in his left hand and when he wishes to stop any particular section of traffic he holds out the stick at a right angle from his left side and all traffic behind the stick has to stop. The constables have been well schooled in the use of the staff though one has always to take into consideration that practice as well as theory is essential before perfection can be gained.

The police authorities have also in hand a scheme for ensuring safe traffic on the Caine Road. A system of warning lights, not quite the same as that at the bottom of Garden Road, are to be installed. One of these warning lights has already been installed at Breezy Point Corner and is working successfully. It is proposed to place similar lights at the corner of Albert Road and Garden Road, the junction of Arbuthnot Road and Caine Road, and at the University Corner.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP FOR
GIRLS.

We learn that, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, H.E. the Governor has approved of the granting of a Scholarship in Education at the University, to be competed for at the Matriculation examination now proceeding, limited to girl candidates only. The scholarship is worth £1,000 a year for four years, and is open to any girl who has been educated for at least three years at any school in this Colony.

An announcement on the subject appears among to-day's advertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION STEAMER
DAMAGED.THE "KUEI OHOW" TO BE
DOCKED.

The China Navigation Company's steamer *Kuei Chow* arrived in Hongkong on Monday and as the result of some damage received on her last trip to the North she is going into dock for repairs. The *Kuei Chow* it appears, went aground in the Tientsin river at Tomb's Bend. Her stern frame was broken as the result of the grounding. She reached Hongkong under her own steam. The skipper of the vessel is Captain Lovegrove.

SPORT.

HOCKEY.

The following will represent the Club in the match against the 34th Co. R.G.A., at Happy Valley this evening at 5 p.m.:—E. W. Hamilton, St. G. R. Clark, W. W. Mackenzie, F. Wheeler, G. H. Percy, Rev. E. W. L. Martin, E. W. Major, H. Hamilton, D. E. G. Nicholson, F. C. Miller, B. D. Evans (captain).

Describing the All-Souls' Festival, celebrated in the seventh moon, the lecturer remarked that, for centuries, representations of various familiar objects had entered, with unflinching regularity, into the rites observed on this annual occasion. This year, he noticed, the paper models included representations of motor cars and aeroplanes, indicative of the growing receptivity of the Chinese to Western ideas.

Mr. Dewstoe told a quaint story of an official, weary of praying for rain—without result—tied a rope round the neck of the god and dragged it into the field, saying to it, "Come and see for yourself how greatly we need rain; in your cool temple you do not realise how severe is the drought." (Laughter.) Legend had it that these vigorous measures had the desired effect, and rain fell. Since then, gods had often been placed where they could see the fields whilst prayers for rain were being offered.

THE IDEAL AND THE REAL.

Mr. Dewstoe gave an account of other processions associated with the Chinese Calendar and said, in conclusion, "The Chinese have a wonderful imagination, it is the idea they are getting at; and not the thing itself. In looking at their processions was very often criticism, their laudry and undignified character; we see beautiful robes on rags and dirt, the most lovely things side by side with the most tawdry things in very bad taste. I do not think the Chinese see these in the same way as we do; their imagination takes the symbol for a particular idea, it goes for the essence and the ideal rather than for the material fact. I deplore the changing times; it is good that idolatry should pass, but I do not like to see the old customs going and China being Westernised. I hope you will do all you can in the way of observation and record to retain for future generations something of the old China that is so quickly going from us."

The lecturer was enthusiastically applauded as an expression of thanks for his lecture.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

HONGKONG WIN THE DOUBLES.

The Interport Doubles tennis match between pairs representing Shanghai and Hongkong was played on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday afternoon before a large crowd of spectators, including His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and Mrs. Severn and many other important personages.

The match was a very close one and resulted in a victory for Hongkong by three sets to two. Hongkong was represented by Pay-Lieut. Commander Worthington and Ng See Kwong (the Colony's Singles Champion). The Shanghai pair were: J. Elmore and R. D. Canavaro. The scores were: 7-5, 5-7, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2. The total number of games played were 52, of these:

Hongkong won 23 games.
Shanghai won 24 games.

Up to the last set the match was keenly contested and taking into consideration the happy knack which both pairs had of pulling off games when in danger of losing sets there was a certain element of doubt as to how the match would end.

The play on the whole was inclined to be of a quiet nature, and though all four players rose to difficult occasions, the play was not exciting. At times it merged into a monotony of perfect strokes, the opposing pairs waiting for one or the other to get out of position; then a smash shot across the Court or between the players secured a point. Better combination was shown by the Shanghai players. They rarely got out of position and they knew each other's tactics very well. It was evident that the Home pair were not well accustomed to each other's play. There were times when both tried to take the ball, and consequently lost points. They did not appear to know each other's tactics well enough.

Individually, the Hongkong Champion stood out as the most convincing of the four and he came in for several rounds of applause. The Portuguese player was also very smart; especially noticeable were his forehand strokes from the middle of the Court. Elmore's service was fast and most of his strokes cut the ball with a curious screw. Worthington played a varied game, sometimes quite brilliant and at others quite poor. His "kills" across the Court were good when not too close to the net, but they were not successful when near the net. Ng See Kwong was consistent; he rarely missed getting the ball back. He showed to advantage in picking up the ball.

THE FIRST SET.

The match opened to Worthington's service and the first two games went to Shanghai. In the first game Worthington netted a simple ball, giving the game to Shanghai. The second game was won after a deuce had been called once. The next went to Hongkong. Worthington scoring the winning point with a well-placed smash after 40-15 had been called. The fourth game was closely contested, four deuces being called before Hongkong scored the deciding point, both Ng and his partner being seen to advance, placing the ball at their opponent's feet. The fifth was love game, both the Shanghai players being kept well away from the net. After deuce had been called in the sixth, the game went to Shanghai, making the score three all. Ng See Kwong was well applauded for a fine "kill" shot in the next game, which went to the home pair, Worthington securing the winning stroke with a gentle tap over the net, both opponents being on the base line. The games then went to five all. The last two games going to Hongkong, 7-5.

THE SECOND SET.

As in the first set the first two games of this set went to Shanghai. Hongkong claimed the next and then Shanghai claimed the next three. Hongkong drew level and the score was 3 all. The visitors won the next two, which gave them the set, 7-5.

In this set the home players were a little at sea as to each other's play and in the fourth and fifth games they both tried to take the ball together. Worthington was off colour in the set and frequently netted. Elmore and Canavaro were seen to advantage. The ninth game saw a very nice rally (6-4).

THE THIRD SET.

From one game all Hongkong took the games to four-one. Shanghai claimed the next five games and to the surprise of everybody won the set. At the beginning of the set Worthington got in some very useful shots but towards the end he was finding the net frequently, despite the efforts of Ng to pull the game round.

THE FOURTH SET.

This set opened 2 games all and the Home pair then carried the games to 8-2. The visitors secured the next two then Hongkong claimed the winning game which gave them the set (8-4).

Worthington improved considerably and probably gave his best exhibition of the match. Most of his strokes came off especially his smash shot across the Court and between the opposing players. The sets now stood two all.

THE FINAL SET.

When this set commenced the light was fading quickly and there was a distinct advantage with the server. The games opened one all then Hongkong drew ahead and brought the score to 5-1 in their favour. Shanghai then secured one game before their opponents took the winning game of the set and the match (6-2).

It should be stated that most of the rallies throughout the match were of the volley type but none of these were of any great length. Most of the play was from the middle of the Court but occasionally Worthington got in some good forehand drives from the base line.

MALARIA IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION BY THE SANITARY BOARD.

RESIDENTS IN RURAL AREAS LIVE THERE AT THEIR OWN RISK.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch returned to the attack, on the subject of anti-malarial measures, at the meeting of the Sanitary Board, yesterday, when he asked the following question, of which he had given notice:—

"In view of the increase of Malaria during the year, which is partly attributable to the extensive building operations, will the Head of the Sanitary Department take the necessary steps to warn Building Contractors, and others concerned to adopt prophylactic measures, and also advise the Authorities as to the necessity of filling in swamps and training nullahs in the vicinity of lands about to be sold?"

The CHAIRMAN, replying, said that, in the view of the Medical Officer of Health, the only feasible way of reducing malaria was by attacking the anopheles mosquito, and the only way to do that was by training nullahs, and so on, within urban areas or fully developed residential areas. The Government accepted it as a maxim that, as far as possible, the anopheles mosquitoes should be eliminated in urban and even suburban areas. As regards areas on the fringe of urban areas, or residential settlements springing up in rural districts, his own personal view was that if individuals were to be allowed to select their own places of residence, a certain period must elapse between the time of settlement and the training and draining of nullahs at the public expense. Nevertheless, it seemed reasonable that, as soon as those areas had established a claim to be regarded as urban or even suburban, the Government should adopt anti-malarial measures at the public expense. When individual pioneers selected out-lying and distant sites for their houses, he did not think it was reasonable to advise the Government to spend large sums of money on their account. These people had the advice of the Medical Officer of Health at their disposal—expressed very plainly at the last meeting. Similarly, building contractors, employing large gangs of men in rural areas, had the same advice available and he could only hope that in their own interest they would take it. He was not prepared to suggest regulations in the matter.

Dr. Ozorio: I give notice of the following question at the next meeting:—

"Is the Government taking any special prophylactic measures against Malaria on the Morrison Hill scheme?"

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, asked by Dr. Koch if he had anything to add, said that whenever an area was applied for in the out-lying districts for building, and was put up for auction, the first consideration was what nullahs and watercourses were there immediately surrounding it, and those were dealt with as soon as it was possible to do so economically. He was only referring to nullahs in the near vicinity of the property as it would be an impossible task and would cost thousands of dollars to train all the nullahs in districts surrounding sites on which any individuals who fancied a spur or a precipitous point somewhere might choose to build their houses. Moreover, it would involve extensive engineering work, because to do so would often mean levelling up the districts for miles. It would be of no use training a nullah and leaving a number of out-lying pools undrained.

Dr. Koch thought it was the duty of the Board to impress on the Government the necessity of doing everything possible for the prevention of malaria. He quite understood that the Sanitary Department would have to be very much enlarged before the rural areas could be dealt with. One, or even two, medical officers of health would scarcely suffice to undertake the work required.

The CHAIRMAN: Let me understand; do you suggest that we should undertake to eliminate the anopheles mosquito from all the New Territories?

Dr. Koch: It has been done in the F.M.S. with more or less success—more rather than less success. I think—and there is no reason why we should not undertake the work, within reason, considering the danger of malaria.

The CHAIRMAN: Precisely what would be the object? Is it in the interest of people residing in the New Territories?

Dr. Koch: I think so.

The CHAIRMAN: That I think is hardly worth while; there are so very, very few, excluding natives, of course, automatically.

Dr. Koch: It is the native that is the reservoir of malaria—that is the trouble.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, but seeing that there are a million people coming in every year, from districts over which we have no possible control, is not the only reasonable thing to do to concentrate on the anopheles in Hongkong?

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PIRACY.

THE WOUNDED PROGRESSING.

Captain Birse's many friends will be glad to know that, under medical care in the Government Civil Hospital, he is improving and will probably be able to leave the hospital for his own home in about a week's time. Mr. Hawthorne and the wounded Indians in hospital are likewise progressing.

THE PIRATES' OBJECT.

A rumour is current which assumes that the object the pirate gang had in view when they took possession of the *Sui An* was the seizure of a large sum of money which, it is said, the Portuguese Bank in Macao had intended dispatching to Hongkong—but, fortunately, it was not sent on Sunday.

THE POLICE REPORT.

The police report for yesterday contains the following brief account of the piracy on the *Sui An*:—

John Copeland, Chief Officer, s.s. *Sui An*, reported at 11.00 hours of the 20th inst. that at about 18.00 hours on the 19th inst. whilst the s.s. *Sui An* was on a voyage from Macao to Hongkong and about 10 miles from Macao she was held up by about 60 odd men and women who presumably had boarded the vessel at Macao. The pirates took charge of the ship and shot dead Indian Guards Nos. 47 Chogattah Khan and No. 1 Rakhman Shah, and wounded Captain Birse, Guards No. 236 Nur Mahomed, No. 30 Fazal Din, Rev. Caysal and Mr. Hawthorne. The bodies of the dead Guards they threw overboard. Then they took the ship to Bias Bay and, after thoroughly searching the passengers, left in about 14 boats at about 07.00 hours on the 20th inst. Money, jewellery and clothing to the value of about \$34,520.45 was stolen. All the wounded were sent to the Government Civil Hospital with the exception of the Rev. Caysal who was sent to the French Hospital.

Dr. Koch: Don't you think it is only wasting time? All this malaria is spread from the surrounding districts and the anopheles can carry disease for some distance—I believe two or three miles.

The Medical Officer of Health: The latest experiments, made in the Dutch Indies, show that certain anopheles did fly 9,000 meters.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the most famous case of working to rid a whole district of malaria was made in the Panama Canal Zone, and there it was done to protect a large number of workers who were "unsalted" whites. It did not seem to be worth while to carry out such a scheme in the New Territory. He had asked the Medical Officer of Health to draw up a report on the subject and was informed that it would be quite impossible to give even a suggestion of the cost without a preliminary survey, and that the cost even of the preliminary survey could not be given.

Dr. Koch: I quite acknowledge the difficulties that exist. The point is whether we should not make an attempt now—outside the town. It seems valueless unless you make an attempt in the surrounding country.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: If you carry that out logically, the question is how far back you should go? Why stop at the New Territories? Why not extend it to all China and make a job of it?

Dr. Koch: That is always the argument against all sorts of improvement—the question "How far are you going to take it?"

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: Working from the centre and clearing as you go is the way.

Dr. Koch asked whether the efforts to clear the hillside of the haunts of mosquitoes, put in hand last year, had been continued this year.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said that the request of the Board was complied with very fully and the work had extended into this year.

Dr. Koch: In spite of all extra precautions malaria has increased. The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS thought that the abnormal amount of building everywhere might have something to do with it.

The discussion then closed.

THE SECRETARYSHIP.

The CHAIRMAN announced the appointment of Mr. J. A. Fraser to be Secretary of the Board, vice Mr. O. M. W. Reynolds, resigned, and Assistant Head of the Sanitary Department.

The members present at the meeting were: The Head of the Sanitary Department (Mr. G. R. Sayer), the Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins), Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. E. M. O'Connor, Mr. S. W. Ho, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearse) and the Secretary (Mr. J. A. Fraser).

THE MURDER TRIAL.

A REGRETTABLE HEADLINE.

The trial of Lam Wing, indicted for murdering a man named Tam Tat in Square Street, on October 25th, was concluded at the Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, yesterday.

Before opening his address in the prisoner's defence, Mr. Campbell Prosser said that a local paper, in reporting the previous day's proceedings used a heading which, to his mind, was absolutely prejudicial to the fair trial of the prisoner. He did not say it was done intentionally; probably it was due to carelessness, and he would ask the jury, if they had seen it, to wipe it out of their minds. He emphatically protested, when a man was standing on trial for his life that a heading of this kind should be put in the local Press. Continuing, Mr. Prosser remarked that although a man might confess to being guilty of a certain act, yet in law there were a hundred extenuating circumstances which might make that man absolutely innocent, and, indeed, it was one of the defences in the case that, under the circumstances, this man was not guilty of the crime of murder.

The Puisne Judge, addressing the jury, said that, in that morning's *Daily Press*, there was a paragraph headed: "A Murder Trial. Prisoner Who Confessed his Guilt." That heading was apparently based on a report of the opening of the learned Attorney-General for the Crown, as follows:—"There was no doubt as to who did the stabbing, the Attorney-General submitted, because prisoner in his statement made at the Police Station admitted having stabbed deceased." Of course, said the Puisne Judge, that opening was a proper one that the Attorney-General was bound to make. The man did say that he stabbed deceased. The jury had to decide, although a man admitted doing this or that, whether he actually did do it. It should not be assumed by anyone, least of all by the jury who had to try the man on life or death. There was a more important aspect of the case than that. The jury might vary well find that accused did the stabbing, but it did not follow that a man who stabbed another was necessarily guilty of murder. The circumstances might reduce the guilt to manslaughter or other circumstances might justify them bringing in a verdict of "Not guilty." There might be a defence of self-defence, if a man killed another under justifiable circumstances to save his own life against the other's violence.

The Puisne Judge said he deplored the heading because it assumed the whole thing. The Attorney-General said the man confessed to stabbing. The heading said he confessed to guilt. Guilt meant murder. It was unfortunate for this reason. Many of the jury, no doubt, knew something of law and had been on criminal trials before, and they would understand that things like this, which were no doubt done in perfectly good faith, did not help them. It must be rigorously excluded from their mind. On the other hand, they might say, "The man confessed his guilt," and then when the learned counsel for the defence addressed them they might say: "You know what these barristers are here for: they have to put the best face on the matter. We need not trouble to listen to him because the man confessed his guilt."

In law that paragraph was wrong, because, as a matter of fact, a man who confessed to stabbing was not necessarily guilty of murder. The Judge put an extreme case to the jury. They knew about the piracy of the *Sui An*. If the Captain had shot and killed a leader of those pirates he might have confessed to shooting, but that was not murder. He mentioned that to show how careful a man must be. He was sure the management of the *Daily Press* would deplore as much as they all did the fact that that paragraph had been published in this form. All he had to do was to ask the jury to exclude this heading from their minds and give their best and earnest attention to the case. After all, the humblest coolie was entitled to a fair trial and they must remember that this man was on trial for life and death.

The hearing was continued and the jury ultimately returned a verdict of "guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to death.

[We need scarcely add that we regret that in the heavy pressure on Monday that indiscretion to which exception was naturally taken passed undetected.—Ed.]

"EASTWARD HO!" AT THE WORLD THEATRE.

William Russell, the breezy William Fox Star, promises a brilliant appearance at the opening, to-night, of "Eastward Ho!" at the World Theatre. The story is of a robust, honest and shrewd Westerner who goes to New York city and teaches the underworld there a few Western methods of dealing with human curs. The action of the play is intense and rapid, yet interspersed with much humour. The fights with both gun and fist that Russell puts up in reciting a story from a gang are thrilling in the extreme.

The latest Topical Budget will also be screened, showing the latest events of interest in Europe.

XMAS PRESENTS

STERLING SILVER.

VANITY CASES.	TOBACCO BOXES.
SORT BOTTLERS.	CIGARETTE CASES.
TOILET BRUSHES.	COCKTAIL SHAKERS.
MANICURE SETS.	CARD CASES.
TRINKET BOXES.	TRAVELLING CLOCKS.
PHOTO FRAMES.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
ROSE BOWLS.	CIGARETTE BOXES.
PUFF BOXES.	CALENDARS.

AGENTS FOR

MAPPIN AND WEBB,
LONDON.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PHONE 1741.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

EST. 1850.

SHIPHANDLERY DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.
PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE MCINNIS' NAUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

GRAND OPERA RECORDS.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
CARMEN.

RIGOLETTO.

LA FAVORITA.

BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA,
ETC.

ANDERSON'S.

Powell
TELEPHONE C. 3146.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have Now Removed Our

GENTLEMEN'S

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING

DEPARTMENTS

From 10, ICE HOUSE STREET to

Nos 7 & 9, PEDDER STREET

(under the Hongkong Hotel).

Wm. POWELL, Ltd., Gentlemen's Tailors & Outfitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
SCHOLARSHIP IN EDUCATION FOR
GIRL CANDIDATES ONLY.

A SCHOLARSHIP open to Girl Candidates only of \$1,000 per annum for four years and tenable at the UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG, will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination now proceeding on the following terms:

- Candidates must have spent at least three years during the last five years in school in the Colony.
- The successful candidate must reside in some Hostel recognized by the University.
- The successful candidate shall qualify for graduation within four years in the Education Department of the Faculty of Arts.
- Immediately after graduation the successful candidate shall sign an agreement to serve as a school-mistress in a school in the Colony to be approved by the Director of Education for a period of two years.

Applications to compete for this Scholarship should be sent to me immediately and in no case later than the end of this present week.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH, M.A., Registrar.

21st November, 1922. [1814]

PUBIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of Nov. 1922, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Whitfield, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Upset Price.
Lot No. 367.	North of Small Temple at Whitfield.	46,430, 470, 25, 915	
	As per sale plan.		

[1813]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

T.S.S. "MOREA"

11,000 TONS: 15,000 H. POWER.

WILL LEAVE HONGKONG

FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON

ON OR ABOUT

7th MARCH, 1923.

A Special Train de luxe will run from Marseilles in connection with this steamer for the benefit of passengers wishing to proceed Overland to London.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
AGENTS.
[1811]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
DE PAUL.

THE 39th ANNUAL "AL FRESCO FETE"
will be held in the compound of the
CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL—GLENEALY

On
SUNDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1922.
From 2.30—11.30 P.M.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
H.E. Sir ROBERT EDWARDS, K.C.M.G.

ADMISSION—\$1.

In the afternoon from 2.30-6.30 p.m., Several
Stalls will be opened, and Amusements specially
suitable for Children will be provided. Tea and
Refreshment will be obtainable.—ADMISSION
FREE.

The Grounds will be Brilliantly Illuminated
in the Evening.

SOME FEATURES OF THE FETE.

Old Picture, Tea-Room, Refreshment
Stalls, Chantant Post Cards, Doll House, Fishing
Pool, Lucky Wheel, Christmas Tree, Bazaar,
Amusement Stalls, The Candy Store, Toy Bazaar,
Shooting Gallery, etc.

**SEVERAL RAFFLES WITH VALUABLE
PRIZES.**
Including a New 5-seater "Oldsmobile" Touring
Car.—Tickets: \$3 each.

**"NO WORK OF CHARITY IS FOREIGN
TO THE SOCIETY."**

**COME & HELP HONGKONG'S
POOR.**

[1711]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
ORINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"ALCINOUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into HONG KONG, where it
will be at Consignee's risk and subject
to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's
Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 21st November.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesday and Friday
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon
within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 27th Nov.
will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before the
11th Dec., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1922. [1810]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "KENDAL CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kow-
loon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 21st inst.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will
be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before the
7th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 27th inst., at 10 a.m., by our
Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
[1812]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the above Company will be
held at 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY,
the 5th day of DECEMBER, 1922, at Noon,
for the purpose of considering, and, if thought
fit, approving the draft new Articles of the
Company which will be submitted to the
Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print
of the existing Articles of the Company may
be seen at the Registered Office of the Company,
4, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, afore-
said, and at the Office of Messrs. DEACON
LOOKER, DEACON & HARBON, 1, Des Vaux
Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, and the
portions of the proposed new Articles which
differ from the existing Articles are indicated
by being underlined in red.

Should the Meeting approve of such new
Articles with or without modification, the
subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an
Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—
That the new Articles already approved by
this Meeting and for the purpose of
identification subscribed by the Chairman
thereof, be and the same are hereby
adopted as the Articles of the Company to
the exclusion of and in substitution for all
the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO
GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAOR-
DINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
Company will be held at the same place, on
FRIDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER,
1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a
Report of the Proceedings at the above men-
tioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit
as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned
Resolution.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1922.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

[1790]

PARTICULARS
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate
No. 13, WING HING STREET,
VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagees
By
PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN ONE LOT

On
THURSDAY,
The 30th DAY OF NOV., 1922, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

By
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
At Their Office, DUMFRIES STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL
THAT piece or parcel of ground situate
at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and
registered in the Land Office as SECTION
A of INLAND LOT No. 2166 together with
the messuages erections or buildings thereon
now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and
Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear
of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2166
being a measuring lease. All of which now 422
are held for the residue of the term of 75 years
from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the
Crown Lease thereof together with the
valuable machinery now situate in or upon the
said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be
obtained from
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors,
5, Des Vaux Road Central.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
Auctioneers.

[1871]

INTIMATIONS

REMOVAL NOTICE.

ON and after TO-DAY our PERMANENT
OFFICES will be situated on 2nd Floor,
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Bank of
China Building).

SNOWMAN & CO.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1922. [1802]

THOMAS SKINNER & CO.

(London).
Publishers of
The Bankers' Almanac & Year Book.
The Stock Exchange Year Book.
The Stock Exchange Gazette.
The Directory of Directors.
Skinner's Cotton Trade Directory.
and
The Canadian Gazette.

By to announce that they have opened an
Office at
24, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

TRADE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.
Cable Address: "DESOLLAR, SHANGHAI."
[1803]

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO
ANIMALS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held
on FRIDAY Next, 24th Inst., in the
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, City Hall, at
5.15 P.M.

B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary.

[1799]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING of
MEMBERS will be held on WEDNES-
DAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1922, at 12.30 P.M.,
at the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONGKONG CLUB
ANNEX.

Business—Election of Stewards. [1780]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS OF ERNEST HAMILTON,
SHARP, K.C., O.B.E., of Victoria,
Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Court has, by virtue of Section 58
of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 3 of 1897)
made an order limiting the time for sending in
claims to or against the above Estate to the
31st Day of DECEMBER, 1922. Creditors and
Claimants are hereby required to send their
Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.
Dated this 20th day of November, 1922.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON
& HARBON.

Proctors for the Administrator,
1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.
[1795]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 2 of 1922.

BETWEEN LAU TSE TANG, LAU TANG SHI,
LAU SHI SHI, LAU YIU SHI and LAU
LI SHI, Plaintiffs
and
LAU SHI CHUI, Defendant.

By Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong,
and
Under the direction of the Registrar,
Supreme Court.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, have received
instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of NOVEM-
BER, 1922, at 3 O'clock P.M.

WITHOUT RESERVE

All the right title and interest of the
above named defendant LAU SHI CHUI alias
LAU WAI CHUI or (CHAU) of and in the
following PROPERTY situate in the Colony
of Hongkong:—
Nos. 402 and 404, Des Vaux Road West, and
Nos. 397A and 397B, Queen's Road West,
Victoria.

Being INLAND LOT No. 1743.
The above property is sold subject to all
existing mortgages and charges.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be
obtained from
Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors, &c.,
or from
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November, 1922. [1800]

XMAS comes but Once a Year, and

is everyone's delight. To send a Few

NIOE CIGARS to Friends at Home

Place Your Orders with

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

and they do the rest.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

COME EARLY. [1458]

THE CORONET.

LAST DAY OF

WAY DOWN EAST.

9.15 P.M.

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

AN EASTERN WESTERNER

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

5.45 P.M.

TARZAN, Eps. 5 to 8.

INTIMATION

New shipment

just received!

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN

CHOCOLATES

(H. D. FOSS & CO.)

"As you like it,"

"True Value"

and

"Quality Folks."

In Elegant Boxes of 1 lb.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY.—At Shanghai, on November 15th,
to Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. H. BAILEY, a
daughter.

CASSIDY.—At Kalkinsside N., on Septem-
ber 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. P. CASSIDY,
Shanghai, a daughter.

MITCHELL.—At Shanghai, on November
15th, to Mr. and Mrs. FRANK MIT-
CHELL, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOLYNEUX-BOWLEY.—At Shanghai, on
November 15th, HARRY LINDSAY MOLY-
NEUX, to ELIZABETH CAROLINE, younger
daughter of the Rev. Sir George
Bowley, Bart., and Lady Bowley, of
London.

REISS-CLARK.—At Shanghai, on Novem-
ber 15th, RAYMOND HENRY PEARL REISS,
son of Mr. and Mrs. James Reiss, of
Alderley Edge, Cheshire, to ISOBEL
WINIFRED, daughter of Col. WILLIAM
CLARK, D.D., of Glasgow.

DEATHS.

KING.—At Shanghai, on November 14th,
FRANK ROBERT KING, aged 40 years.

LANDAU.—At Shanghai, on November 16th,
Mr. OSCAR LANDAU, of heart failure.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1922.

THE "SUI AN" PIRACY.

The first words in any comment on the
audacious piracy on the British steamer
Sui An must lay stress upon the duty
of all authorities concerned to leave no
stone unturned to procure the arrest and
adequate punishment of the entire gang
that planned and carried out this daring
enterprise. There should be no difficulty
on the part of the Canton authorities in
getting speedily on the track of these
desperadoes. Their base is known, and
the loot taken from the steamer is not
likely to be so completely hidden as to
leave no clue to the gang's whereabouts.

Exemplary punishment of such desper-
adoes forms, in our opinion, the most
effective measure for the prevention of
piracy. It is, perhaps, very difficult to esti-
mate what has been the value of the armed
guards and the iron grills with which,
for nearly ten years now, every river
steamer running out of Hongkong has
had to be provided, but the obvious con-
clusion, from what has happened on the

Sui An is that the measures of preven-
tion which the local ordinance calls for
fail in their object when a piratical
enterprise is carried out by a large and
well-organised gang of pirates. We hope
to learn that the Canton authorities, in
whose jurisdiction the gang has its head-
quarters, need no prompting to make
every effort to arrest all who were
engaged in the piracy and to punish
them in a manner likely to prove a
powerful deterrent to others of similar
inclinations. We understand the sup-
pression of piracy and brigandage to be
one of the leading objects of the new
Government at Canton. Their success in
hunting down the pirates who looted the
Sui An and deprived some 400 or 500
passengers of their money and other
valuables and put them for many hours
in terror of their lives, will afford some
indication of the manner in which the
problem generally is likely to be attacked
and dealt with.

China has the distinction of having
a coastline infested with pirates to a
degree unparalleled in any other country
in the wide world. Readers of the Hong-
kong papers are familiar with many
stories of piracy in the waters adjacent
to the Colony, for they are frequently
reported, but in the long record there
has been none—save, perhaps, the *Tai On*
piracy on the West River nearly ten
years ago, and the piracy on the China
Merchant Co.'s steamer *Kwangtic*, a year
ago, on the high seas while on a voyage
from Shanghai to Hongkong—which
compares in daring and in results with
the piracy of the Hongkong, Canton and
Macao Steamboat Company's steamer
Sui An reported in our columns yester-
day. These three occurrences have much
in common. In each of them the *coup*
was accomplished by gangs who had
embarked as ordinary passengers. In the
Tai On case, as in the case of the *Sui An*,
the pirate gang went on board the
vessel in Hongkong as passengers. In
numbers the two gangs were about equal.

In the *Tai On* case of ten years ago it
seemed fairly clear that the arms—each
pirate was equipped with three or four
revolvers tied to his wrists—were taken
on board in Hongkong, presumably in
baskets carried by women, though this,
we believe, was never definitely ascer-
tained. It is impossible to be confident
that the arms were not smuggled on board
the *Sui An* at Hongkong; but we may,
at least, reasonably suppose that they
were not, because a search for arms was
made by the police before the departure
of the ship, and none were discovered.

Moreover, a shrewd pirate chief, if he
could obtain arms at Macao, would be
likely to avoid running the gauntlet in
Hongkong if he had planned his *coup* for
the return trip from Macao, especially
if it is a fact that the Macao au-
thorities do not search the baggage of passengers
leaving that Colony for Hongkong. We
do not overlook the fact that detectives
searched passengers in Hongkong in the
days of the *Tai On* piracy, but since then
the searching of passengers' luggage has
become more systematic, though it is still
manifestly impossible to search every
piece of baggage carried on to steamers
daily—almost hourly—leaving the Colony,
each carrying hundreds of Chinese
passengers. An enormous police force
would be required to do the searching
thoroughly and expeditiously.

It was after the *Tai On* piracy that
the somewhat elaborate precautionary
measures against piracy on the river
steamers were introduced—the carrying
of armed guards and the provision of
iron grills by which the bridge is pro-
tected from intrusion, and passengers are
confined to the part of the ship in which
they have taken passage. Presumably, the
intention was that these grills should be
kept securely locked when the vessel is
moving. No doubt there will be an
official inquiry to discover whether all
the regulations for the prevention of
piracy were duly observed on the *Sui An*.

In any case, the story of what occurred
shows that the grills prove very useful
to the pirates in a well-planned oper-
ation, and of little use for securing the
safety of the ship and passengers unless
the armed guard is of adequate dimen-
sions to cope with gangs of sixty or
seventy armed pirates.

We may recall that at the time of the
Tai On piracy the Chamber of Commerce
made vigorous representations not only
with a view to securing greater vigilance
over passengers embarking on the river
steamers at Hongkong, but also to secure
the patrol of the river and Canton Delta
by British gunboats at the expense of the
Chinese Government. Among other results
these representations led to the prompt
institution of a Chinese gunboat patrol
which, while it lasted, proved effective in

suppressing piracy on the river, but
gunboat patrols cost something to main-
tain. And apparently no money has
been available in recent years for
efficient maritime police work, and
the patrols consequently practically
ceased. The recurrence of piracy
has been the inevitable result.
These pests of the rivers and the
coast must be ruthlessly hunted down,
if China is to count among civilised
nations, and we hope to hear that the
Canton authorities have taken vigorous
measures to corral the whole gang of
pirates who seized and looted the *Sui An*,
murdered two members of the armed
guard, severely wounded the Captain and
several others on the ship. The heinous-
ness of such crimes is well recognised by
the Chinese judicial authorities, and we
can only reiterate our belief that the old
Chinese way of punishing piracy supplies
the most effective means of making the
crime much rarer than it, unhappily, is
at the present time in the maritime
jurisdiction of the provincial authorities
at Canton.

Within the past week the Diplomatic
Corps at Peking has addressed a very
vigorous protest to the Central Govern-
ment regarding the lawlessness prevail-
ing in China, and the further illustration
of it which the piracy of the *Sui An*
supplies strengthens the protest.

Owing to defects in the Eastern Co.'s
Hongkong-Shanghai cable, all telegrams
for Shanghai and beyond are subject to
delay.

The P. & O. are sending out the *Merca*,
a vessel of 11,000 tons, for the passenger
season next Spring. She will leave
Hongkong on March 7th.

H.E. The Governor has kindly com-
mended to become a patron of the next annual
fête held under the auspices of the Society
of St. Vincent de Paul.

A Chinese girl was drowned in the har-
bour on Monday. While travelling from
Yau-mai to Hongkong by the ferry launch
Chi On Fat she toppled off her seat on
to the gunwale and fell into the water.
The launch stopped promptly and a
search was made, but the body was not
recovered.

The Amateur Dramatic Club announces
the presentation of Shakespeare's
"Tempest" during the approaching
Christmas season. No indication is given
as to whether it is intended to keep
closely to the book or to give a series of
spectacular scenes with the dialogue very
much cut.

According to the Commercial Journal
published by the 73 Guilds of Canton,
83 private vessels have recently been com-
mandered by the military authorities for
public service. These included steamers
plying to Canton, Hongkong, and Wu-
chow; 20 junks, 57 steam launches, and
nine tow-boats.

An attempted armed robbery took place
at No. 330, Reclamation Street, on Mon-
day night when the inmates of the shop
were held up by four armed men. A
brother of the proprietor managed to
escape and making his way to the rear
of the building he attracted the attention
of the neighbours by blowing a police
whistle, and this caused the hasty dis-
appearance of the robbers.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
REVIVED.

PRACTICE TO START AT ONCE.

As the outcome of the decision to revive
the Philharmonic Society, a meeting was
held at the Cathedral Hall last evening.
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis presiding.

The CHAIRMAN announced that, at a
preliminary meeting, it had been decided
to ask H.E. the Governor to become
Patron of the Society and the Hon. Mr.
Claude Severn President, having regard to
his great interest in music. Former Vice-
Presidents would be asked to act again;
namely, Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mrs.
Perkins, Mr. N. L. Smith, Mr. E. J.
Chapman, Mr. E. Ralphs and himself.
The Chief Justice and the Commodore
were also being specially asked to become
Vice-Presidents.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE FORMALLY OPENS.

THREE COMMISSIONS CONSTITUTED.

LONDON, November 20th.

Yesterday's Conference proceedings at Lausanne were merely formal.

The first business act has been the constitution of three commissions to deal with, firstly, military and territorial questions; secondly, financial and economic problems; thirdly, minorities and capitulations. The commissions will respectively be presided over by an Englishman, a Frenchman and an Italian.

A PRESS CENSORSHIP?

An unconfirmed report states that the Allies have decided to keep the work of the Conference secret, and to create an inter-Allied press bureau to scrutinize the news. Westminster approves of the idea in the light of happenings at previous conferences.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES HOLD PRELIMINARY MEETING.

LAUSANNE, November 20th.

A communiqué says M. Poincaré, Lord Curzon and Signor Mussolini met this morning and completed the preliminary exchange of views in the same spirit of very cordial understanding. They also discussed questions relating to the organization and procedure of the Conference.

DELEGATES WELCOMED.

LAUSANNE, November 20th.

The Conference formally opened at the Casino. The Swiss President in a speech cordially welcomed the delegates.

The next meeting will be to-morrow. EVERY SEAT IN CONFERENCE HALL FILLED.

LAUSANNE, November 20th.

Expectant crowds lined the streets surrounding the Casino, the scene of the Conference, to watch the delegates arrive, the picturesque Turkish mission attracting particular attention.

Every seat in the hall, accommodating six hundred, was taken. Those in the front seats included M. Poincaré, Lord Curzon, Sr. Hozace Rumbold, Signor Mussolini, M. Venizelos, and M. Stambouli.

In a speech of welcome the Swiss President, M. Haab, said he hoped the Greek-Turkish war would prove the last act of the terrible tragedy which in the past decade had desolated Europe and part of Asia.

CORDIAL FEELINGS PREVAIL.

LAUSANNE, November 20th.

Lord Curzon in a speech paid a tribute to Switzerland, and said he did not know how long the negotiations would last, though probably they would take two to three weeks, but he could say on behalf of his delegation, and he believed all the delegations, that no effort would be spared to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory issue.

Ismet Pasha, speaking in French, emphasized the ardent desire of the Turkish people for a free, independent life, and declared the Turkish delegation was inspired by the best possible intentions to conclude an honourable peace. He hoped the other delegations were animated similarly.

Lord Curzon, prior to the sitting, conversed with Ismet, who introduced his fellow delegates.

The speeches very favourably impressed all circles, and are regarded as a good augury of success. The Turks were especially pleased.

I. Poincaré to-night entertains the Allied delegations to dinner.

SULTAN'S ARRIVAL AT MALTA.

MALTA, November 20th.

The Sultan of Turkey landed at the customs house in the afternoon, attended by members of the Governor's staff. He motored to Fort Tigné, preceded by a car carrying police. Only a few passers-by witnessed the landing.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW CARDINALS.

SECRET CONSISTORY TO BE HELD.

ROME, November 20th.

The Pope has decided to hold a secret Consistory on December 11th and to publish one on December 14th.

It has not yet notified all on whom he wishes to confer the red hat. It is known that notices of appointment have been sent to Monsignor Bonzano, (the Apostolic delegate to Washington) Locatelli, (the Papal Nuncio at Lisbon) Roy Casanova, (Archbishop of Toledo) and Toghiani (Archbishop of Orleans).

It is reported that the Pope offered a Cardinalate to the German Jesuit, Father Ehrhard, librarian at the Vatican, who declined. He has been urged to reconsider his attitude.

COMMUNISM BECOMING UNPOPULAR.

RIGA, November 20th.

In the elections for village councils in the Moscow district only sixty out of 2,392 successful candidates were Communists.

LATEST CABLES.

THE CONVICTED IRISH REBELS.

INTERVENTION BY THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

LONDON, November 20th.

The Master of the Rolls, Dublin, has ordered that no sentence of the Military Court which tried Erskine and Childers is to be carried out, pending his decision.

In regard to the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Childers and eight others, it is reported that they were sentenced to death for illegal possession of arms.

NEW GERMAN CABINET FORMED.

FOUR MEMBERS OF WIRTH CABINET INCLUDED.

BERLIN, November 20th.

Herr Cuno has formed a Cabinet, including four members of the Wirth Cabinet, of whom Dr. Hermes retains the Ministry of Finance, and Dr. Sthamer, German Ambassador to London, will be Foreign Secretary.

EARLIER CABLES.

MEETING OF THE NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A RUSH FOR SEATS.

LONDON, November 20th.

The rush to secure seats in the House of Commons this morning was the biggest since the war. The National Liberals seized the corner seats on the Opposition benches for former Ministers, the Independent Liberals occupied the former seats of the Irish members, and the Labourites took their old seats. Lady Astor seized the corner seat on the Government side formerly occupied by Lord Carson, next to Colonel Gretton, the champion of the liquor trade. Lady Astor remarking "Nemesis will overtake all who, like Mr. Churchill, come up against drink and women."

"CHEERFUL BUT TURBULENT."

The House was cheerful but turbulent. The proceedings were confined to the election of a Speaker. It was noteworthy that Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. J. R. Clynes and Mr. Asquith headed the customary procession to the House of Lords to receive the King's Commission.

The front Opposition bench will apparently be divided between Labourites and Liberals, as heretofore, the National Liberal ex-Ministers being content with seats below the gangway.

The dignity of the proceedings in the House of Lords was interrupted at the conclusion of the King's speech, commanding the appointment of a Speaker, by a member of the House of Commons shouting "We will smash all this; we will give them tranquility." An attendant called "Order!" and the termination of the proceedings prevented any further incident.

"DIGNITY WITH KNOBS ON."

On the return from the House of Lords, Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved and Mr. Petyman seconded the election of Mr. J. M. Whitley as Speaker. Mr. Petyman emphasised the Speaker's difficulties, arising from the multiplicity of parties, and said some members were proposing to make things lively—(Labour cheers)—but he predicted that the new members would shortly, equally with the old, be jealous of their honour and dignity.

This remark led to loud Labour dissent. Mr. Jack Jones shouting "Dignity with knobs on; there is going to be no London for this time."

Mr. Whitley returned thanks and took the chair, receiving congratulations from Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Clynes, the last-mentioned emphasising that Labour would co-operate in maintaining the authority and dignity of the chair.

The House then adjourned. MR. CLYNES LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, November 20th.

Incidents at the opening session of the House of Commons indicate that Mr. Clynes is recognised as the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Bonar Law crossed the floor and shook hands with Mr. Clynes, after which the latter joined the Premier at the head of the procession to the House of Lords. Mr. Clynes subsequently occupied the recognised seat of the Leader of the Opposition, with Mr. Asquith by his side.

Mr. Lloyd George was absent, owing to a cold.

BONUS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

TAX ON TEMPERANCE BEER.

WASHINGTON, November 20th.

Mr. Hill, the Republican, introduced in the House of Representatives the Soldiers' Bonus Bill, proposing that a bonus fund be obtained by the taxation of beer and cider containing two and three-quarter per cent. of alcohol.

U.S. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

WASHINGTON, November 20th.

The special session of Congress, primarily to consider the Ship Subsidy Bill, has opened.

THE M.C.C. TEAMS.

VICTORIA WINS BY TWO WICKETS.

MELBOURNE, November 20th.

Victoria beat the M.C.C. by two wickets.

VISITORS DOING WELL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PORT ELIZABETH, November 20th.

The M.C.C. made 340 for the loss of no wickets, and declared.

The Eastern Province replied with 137, Gilligan taking 7 for 75, and followed on, scoring 158 for the loss of 6 wickets.

THE KU KLUX KLAN.

ITS ACTIVITIES TO BE LIMITED.

WASHINGTON, November 20th.

Governor Parker of Louisiana has conferred with President Harding and Judge Daugherty relative to means for limiting the activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

It is stated that Mr. Harding promised full Federal co-operation whenever Government interests were involved.

A statement was afterwards issued declaring that the authorities would soon be able to handle the situation.

PLAYWRIGHT COMMITS SUICIDE.

FOUND IN A GAS-FILLED ROOM.

LOS ANGELES, November 20th.

The well-known playwright and novelist, C. H. Howard, has been found dead in a gas-filled room.

His friends say he had been despondent as the result of wounds received while in the British army during the war.

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO PERSIA.

ARRIVES AT TEHRAN.

TEHRAN, November 20th.

Mr. Millspongh, head of the American financial mission to advise the Persian Government, has arrived.

SHIPPING DISASTER IN GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

SEVENTY PERSONS PERISH.

MEXICO, November 20th.

It is reported that seventy persons perished in the sinking of the steamer *Topolobampo* in the Gulf of California. Most of them were labourers bound for the cotton fields of Lower California.

BRITISH MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

KID LEWIS RETAINS TITLE.

LONDON, November 20th.

Kid Lewis, the holder, won on points in a contest with Roland Todd at Holland Park for the British middle-weight championship.

HUNDRED KILOMETRE WALK.

WORLD'S RECORD ESTABLISHED.

MILAN, November 20th.

The hundred kilometre walk from Brescia to Milan was won by Pavesi, in nine hours, 51 minutes and 37 seconds, a world's record.

FRENCH NAVAL ECONOMY.

PARIS, November 20th.

The Minister of Marine has tabled a Bill reducing the number of Naval officers by 754, to 2,023, effecting a saving of thirteen million francs.

OBITUARY.

M. MARCEL PROUST.

PARIS, November 20th.

The death has occurred of the novelist Marcel Proust.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC ASSORBED.

OFFICIAL MESSAGE FROM MOSCOW.

RIGA, November 20th.

A message from Moscow says it is officially announced that the Far Eastern Republic, including Vladivostok, will become an integral part of Russia.

The Soviet Government has cancelled all the privileges granted to Russian firms by the former Far Eastern Government.

BRITISH FIRM'S SUDAN CONTRACT.

\$4,000,000 IRRIGATION SCHEME.

A contract for new irrigation works in the Sudan, the amount of which is approximately \$4,000,000, has been secured by Messrs. S. Pearson & Son.

The scheme includes the building of a dam across the Blue Nile, extending nearly two miles in length and also some 850 miles of canal and drainage. The scheme, when complete, will irrigate between three and four thousand acres of land, which are to be laid out as cotton gardens.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

TEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

The eighty-eighth ordinary general meeting was held on Oct. 18th at Electra House, Finsbury Pavement. Sir John Denison-Pender, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., the chairman, presiding.

The Chairman said: Ladies and gentlemen, before proceeding with the business part of this meeting, it is my sorrowful duty to inform you of the death, on Aug. 29th, of our esteemed general manager and secretary, Mr. F. E. Hesse. You all will, I am sure, share the deep regret which your directors and I feel at the loss of not only an old friend, but a valued and efficient official, whose association with this company dates back from its birth, and who always exercised his utmost interest and energy in its progress and well-being. The gross receipts for 1921 amounted to £2,394,324, against £2,514,324 for 1920. Although this shows a decrease of £120,000, due, without doubt, as I have already said, to the general depression in trade, it is well to note that the revenue still stands at a high figure, as compared with pre-war years. The working and other expenses amounted to £1,051,684, against £1,196,241 for 1920, showing a decrease of £144,557. The Excess Profits Duty having been abolished, there is also a big reduction in the item for taxation, namely, £281,285. The balance we have to deal with is £1,207,380. From this sum, £500,000 has been transferred to general reserve fund, £240,000 paid in dividends; and the balance, £267,380, is proposed to carry forward. Further capital expenditure has been incurred during 1921 to the amount of £209,740, of which amount £220,265 represents the balance of the cost of the Madras-Singapore Direct Cable, and £129,475 new offices and houses for the staff, etc.

IMPROVED SERVICE.

Since I last had the pleasure of addressing you, I am glad to state that delays in the transmission of Far East and other traffic have been very greatly reduced, in fact, but for temporary misadventures, such as interruptions of important sections, it may be said that, after taking into consideration the volume of traffic to be carried, transmission has been quite satisfactorily dealt with. A new cable between Madras and Singapore was successfully laid and opened for traffic on April 18th, 1921. A contract has since been entered into with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for the manufacture of a cable to be laid between Colombo and Penang, which we hope to have working in April next. When this has been effected, it is confidently hoped that we shall be in a position to give a good and fast service to the Far East, by having a margin in cable capacity in the event of temporary interruptions of main line cables, which have, for the past few years, as you know, caused considerable delay when repairs have had to be carried out. I am pleased to inform you that the Great Northern Telegraph Company, with whom, in the interest of general cable communication we are associated, and whose lines across Russia and Siberia to China and Japan have been interrupted since 1914, have recently been able to restore their communication with those points. Although this has, so far, not been quite satisfactory, owing to the difficulties against which they have to contend, it is hoped that before long their service will improve, thus enabling them to take their fair share in the transmission of Far East traffic. Owing to the increased number of cables now in operation at Singapore, and to the additional space required for new apparatus, we have been obliged to undertake the construction of a new office at that station, which it is hoped will be completed and occupied in about eighteen months from this date. The need for increased office accommodation at Hongkong has been met by the addition of a third floor to our premises there. Houses for the staff have been purchased or built at Singapore, Shanghai, Batavia, Hongkong, Penang and some other smaller places. Your directors are of the opinion that the provision of these houses, although entailing a heavy expenditure, has proved beneficial to the health and comfort of our employees, a matter which always as you well know receives the first consideration of the Board. I now beg to propose: "That the printed report and accounts of the directors for the year ended December 31st, 1921, submitted to this meeting, be, and the same are hereby received and adopted, and that the dividend of 10 per cent. free of income tax, paid for that year be approved." This was seconded by Colonel the Hon. Arthur G. Brodrick, and after a brief discussion was carried unanimously. Sir John Denison-Pender, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., and John H. Wilson, Esq., O.B.E., were re-elected directors, and the auditors having been reappointed, the meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, the officers, and the staff of the company at home and abroad.

RESTORATION OF HONOURS.

The constitution of the Royal Commission appointed to advise on the procedure to be adopted in future to assist the Prime Minister in making recommendations to the King of names of persons deserving special honour is as follows:— Lord Dunsin (chairman). The Duke of Devonshire. Lord Dunsin. Mr. Arthur Brodrick. The Hon. Sir Evelyn Cecil. Sir Samuel Hoare. Sir George Greydon Marks. The Commission is given full power to call before it such persons as it shall judge likely to afford it any information.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

LORD INCHCAPE ON SHIPPING CONDITIONS.

LORD INCHCAPE, presiding on Oct. 18th,

at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., said the meeting had been called a few weeks earlier than usual as he had been commanded by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to be Chairman of an Indian Economy Committee, and he was leaving next day for Delhi. Incidentally, stockholders would get their dividend earlier. He felt he had acted rightly in obeying the summons of the Government to take up a duty which he hoped might lead to economy and an arrest of increased taxation in India.

SAFETY AT SEA.

Referring to the loss of their steamship, *Egypt*, by collision during fog, his lordship remarked that the Board had lieutenants and experienced technical advisers to guide them, and the regulations laid down by the directors were, as the Court stated, very complete. The record of the P. and O. and Associated Companies spoke for itself. During the past year the ships of the combined companies had traversed over 16 million miles and carried 24 million passengers and crew. Nothing had been, or would be, wanting to ensure the carrying out of every possible precaution to protect the lives of those entrusted to them. He had travelled on a great many P. and O. steamers and ships of other lines and could safely say that the organisation and discipline in the P. and O. were second to none, but no matter what the regulations or instructions might be, the human element had always to be reckoned with. The *Egypt*, expensively reconditioned after four years' Government service, was commanded by a man who had an unblemished record of thirty-four years service in the P. and O.; she was well manned and well found, and a slight variation in speed of either the vessel would have averted the disaster; but nothing was more dangerous at sea than fog, which came down suddenly and in patches. One ship may run into it and slow down, the other may meet it minutes later and before she has succeeded in reducing her speed she may be into another ship, or another ship into her. Only a little while ago a case occurred where two ships saw each other in close proximity. A fog suddenly enveloped them. They both stopped and gave all the necessary sound precautions, but they drifted into each other, both suffering material damage.

ADVERSE TRADE CONDITIONS.

Many of their voyages had shown an adverse result. Outward freights had been scarce; homeward rates of freight to a great extent unremunerative; operating expenses had continued far in excess of the pre-war level. The strike of ship repairers, ended by an acceptance of the masters' terms, had involved them in serious difficulties, and ships had consequently had to go to sea with dirty hulls, or, in some cases, to be docked and overhauled at Continental ports, where money was spent in labour and material instead of in London. They had raised three and a half millions by Debenture issue on favourable terms for new construction. The Debentures chiefly taken up by their own stockholders, and considerably increased in value. The new Debentures were redeemable not later than 1940, and they had set aside an initial sum of £80,000 towards the sinking fund; they had, besides, written off the discount and expense of issue, about £192,000. They had obtained authority under a supplementary charter for a further three and a half millions of Debentures, but had no immediate intention of making the issue. Although the insurance account had not gone so well as in the last year they had increased the amount at credit by £24,242. 7s. 11d. bringing it to £23,094,242. 7s. 11d.

Recently in reply to a question by Sir Eric Geddes, he had said that shipping was doing badly. Sir Eric's caustic reply was: "Oh, I suppose you will be paying your dividend out of your losses." It had not come to that; their associated companies had helped materially; their conservative policy had assured a handsome sum from their investments; and the directors felt justified in proposing dividends of 5 per cent. on Preference Stock less tax, and 12 per cent. on the Deferred Stock, tax free. The recent Debenture Issue of £3,500,000 falls to be redeemed at par not later than 1940, and it will be noticed from the accounts a sinking fund has been started to provide for this, placing at Sept. 30th last the sum of £80,000 to its credit. They had also written off to this year's account the discount and expense of issue about £192,000. They proposed to add to the sinking fund yearly and to invest the money in Stock Exchange securities so that when the day for redemption arrives the money will be there.

Although there were signs of a break in the clouds they had apparently a poor year or two ahead. Operating costs must come down to secure an equilibrium, or disaster must follow. Fortunately the P. and O. and Associated Companies had provided for bad years, and could carry on; but, meantime, they must try to get back to something more than making both ends meet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was, he continued, manfully grappling to reduce public expenditure; and the country looked to him to bring down taxation. The community wanted to be permitted, by saving again, to build up the wealth of the country for reproductive enterprise, and not squandered in Government offices or put into Government trading schemes involving disastrous loss.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Five large new vessels for the Branch Service were now all in commission, and for their special service, were second to none. Last year this service was able to fill only 30 per cent. of its outward cargo

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

LORD INCHCAPE ON SHIPPING CONDITIONS.

space, and although things were now no better, they hoped for an early revival in the Australian trade. Of the enormous stock of Government wool in Australia, the last of the New Zealand wool had under a contract made, soon after the Armistice by their line and others, been transported; the last of the Australian wool would not be shipped before the spring. He mentioned this because in the report of the Government Controlling Committee, just issued, the following passage occurred:—

"As shipping companies generally have the reputation of enforcing the highest rates, the present is an opportune occasion to state that the treatment received by the British Australian Wool Association, Ltd., from the contractors has been most considerate in respect of freight rates and particularly in respect of the extension of the period for the shipment of wool stored in Australia."

He would like in return to say that in all the negotiations there had been that policy of give and take essential to the conduct of large operations.

NEED FOR ECONOMIC WAGE.

Dockers' wages had been brought down to 11s. a day, with a further agreed reduction of 1s. as from June next. It had been agreed that where necessary piece-rates should be reviewed by the Special Committee, and it was hoped that consequently peace in dockland all over the country was assured for some time to come. Under the National Maritime Board reductions in sea pay had been agreed £2 a month for seamen, firemen and stewards, and more in the higher grades. Distasteful as it was, he feared there must soon be further considerable reductions if the ships were to be kept running. To lay them up because both ends won't meet will add more to unemployment. He was glad to think that so far these matters have been amicably arranged with the men without resort to lock-outs or strikes. They were greatly indebted to their colleague, Mr. Allen, for the work he had done as chairman of the Employers' Committee in these negotiations, and for the patience he had exercised in bringing about these amicable arrangements.

THE ACCOUNTS.

They would observe that the asset side of the accounts is now given in more detail than was the case when we were at war, and no doubt the stockholders will feel satisfied with the statement as rendered. It is not in the stockholders' interests to disclose the whole of the working of the company for the benefit of its competitors.

NEW DIRECTORS.

He regretted that Mr. Ernest Cunard had had to retire from the Board owing to ill-health. Lord Chalmers had also retired, and they had co-opted Mr. G. F. Hotblack, Mr. F. O. Allen and Sir John Pender, all business men of large experience who would be invaluable on the Board, and whose appointment he hoped the stockholders would confirm.

The chairman then moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. H. N. Gladstone.

A SHAREHOLDER'S COMPLAINTS.

At the conclusion of the chairman's speech, Mr. A. H. Hastie mentioned the inconvenience caused to passengers when a company's boat arrives late at Plymouth, and so misses the fast train to London. He suggested that at a very low cost a special train could be easily obtained. Lord Inchcape said that considerable improvement had been made during the last few years, and that every endeavour was made to see that boats arrived to time at Plymouth in order to catch the two o'clock afternoon express to London; and that special attention would be paid to Mr. Hastie's remarks. Another complaint Mr. Hastie had was that the P. and O. Company charged the prices of a first-class London restaurant, and whereas the restaurant had to pay duty, the company did not. The chairman said that very little profit was made out of the sale of wines, etc., after taking into account ullage, breakages of bottles, and the amount of wine which is destroyed through varying of climate. Mr. Hastie, in referring to the necessity of having boat drill on board, said he thought that better efficiency could be obtained, and passengers could be made to obey the commands of the captains, and captains would be able to bring pressure to bear on passengers to attend boat drill if the captains knew that they would have the full support and sympathy of the company. Lord Inchcape agreed that the utmost precautions should be taken, and that passengers should be made to understand that boat drill was, after all, for their own benefit.

Mr. G. Grinnell-Milne then inquired of the chairman some particulars regarding the accounts, to which Lord Inchcape satisfactorily replied.

The motion was passed unanimously, the dividend recommended was declared, and Mr. Ernest Cunard and Lord Chalmers having retired, Mr. G. F. Hotblack, Mr. F. O. Allen and Sir John Pender were elected directors of the Board.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, directors and staff, on the motion of Sir Fortescue Flannery, seconded by Mr. Grinnell-Milne.

THE "LAURENTIE" GOLD.

\$100,000 WORTH OF BULLION LANDED AT DEVONPORT.

Gold bullion weighing a ton and a half was recently landed at Devonport Dockyard from the light cruiser *Cambrion* and handed over to the Plymouth agent of the Bank of England. The bullion was sent off the *Laurentie*, which was sunk off the North Coast of Ireland during the war, and on which salvage operations have been in progress by the naval authorities during the past two summers. At the current price the consignment is valued at considerably over £100,000.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB'

SCOTCH

The "Peg"
pre-eminent
since
1745



OBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

*This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745,
a great reputation amongst connoisseurs
for its mellow flavour, and still maintains
a world-wide identical quality.*



**Health
Must
Come
First**

What with life's worries, heat fatigue,
and trying climatic conditions, these
times defy the strongest constitution.

The man or woman who thinks to "keep on" or
"keep fit" without the extra strength and nerve
force that Hall's Wine gives, must sooner or later
come to grief. Hall's Wine, the great British Tonic
for Health and Strength, is the prescription of a
member of the Royal College of Surgeons,
London, England, it is so sure and so economical
a safeguard that you should have it by you always.
For over a quarter of a century it has held the
confidence of medical men throughout Great Britain.

Hall's Wine
THE SUPREME TONIC RESTORATIVE

A doctor writes:—
"In insomnia, Hall's
Wine is of the highest
value. It induces refresh-
ing sleep."
Another doctor says:
"Hall's Wine is tonic
vitaliser is, in my judge-
ment, unrivalled."
A lady says:—"Hall's
Wine has made me feel
better than I have ever
felt in my life!"

Hall's Wine is obtainable from all first-
class Chemists and Wine Merchants, and
Wing On Co. Ltd., and Sincere Co. Ltd.

Sole Proprietors: STEPHEN SMITH & CO. LTD., DOV, LONDON, ENGLAND

**WAYGOOD-OTIS
LIFTS**

For particulars and quotations apply to

The Sole Agents—**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

TELEPHONE C. 1000.

SINGING LESSONS FOR SERVANTS.

AND £1 A WEEK WHILE LEARNING.
BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S NOVEL IDEA
OF HOME TRAINING.

Considerable criticism has been directed
by various branches of the National
Citizens' Union against the present ex-
penditure in regard to the training of
women for domestic service.

"We say," writes the honorary sec-
retary of the Homey branch of the union,
"that such a scheme, which is now in
full swing throughout the country, is
wasteful expenditure. There are at pre-
sent 13 chief training centres, and six
others are in contemplation. The Govern-
ment vote £1 for every £1 expended by
the committee of management. The train-
ing is for 13 weeks, and each girl is paid
£1 a week for attendance."

The syllabus includes:
Hygiene.
Infant welfare.
General knowledge.
Physical exercise.
Modulating her voice.
Singing.

How to become quiet and disciplined.
"Mistresses say that the only and pro-
per method of training a servant in
domestic work is by the mistresses them-
selves, who will train the girls in their
own way and not by such fantastic pro-
cedure."

Miss Lillian Barker, who is in charge
of the scheme for training women for
domestic service, told a *Daily Mail* re-
porter that the syllabus set out was neces-
sary, for they were training factory girls
and others who had not been in domestic
service previously.

REASON FOR SINGING.

They were given a training in general
knowledge in order to enable them to
speak correctly and to shop economically
and properly. Training in physical
exercise was also found to be necessary
to teach them to walk quietly and de-
corously when in the households of re-
spectable people. Singing was the finest
means possible to teach girls how to
modulate their voices.

"We are the Central Committee on
Women's Training and Employment,"
said Miss Barker, "and we have put up
£100,000 for this work on condition that
the Ministry of Labour, through the
Treasury, put up an additional £50,000.
We have spent the £150,000, and the re-
sults have been so good that women's
trades union organizations have one and
all urged that a further grant should be
made in order that the work should be
carried on."

WORRYING WOMEN.

WHERE THEY ARE BRAVER
THAN MEN.

One hears a good deal nowadays about
"worrying women."

In point of fact women are, in the great
essentials of life, braver than men.

They all adore strength and courage,
and the girl learns to be plucky from her
earliest childhood.

"Cry, baby, cry," taunts the small boy
when his little sister weeps over a broken
doll. She resents it fiercely, sometimes
with blows, and her tears dry as if by
magic, which is lesson No. 1.

Again, a boy will often break down at
leaving home for the first time to go to
school, but a girl hardly ever.

With considerably more self-control she
keeps back the tears, and it is a white
and wistful face that is to be seen looking
through the carriage window as the train
steams out.

But her eyes are dry, at least until the
tunnel is reached.

Take the question of bearing pain and
which is the stronger sex than?

A man with finger-ache thinks the world
is coming to an end, and either flies off
to the doctor to be reassured, or else
"glooms" about the house until his own
nerves, not to speak of other people's are
all on edge.

It never occurs to a woman to make a
fuss about a little thing like that. She's
used to it, perhaps, and as for calling in the
doctor, good gracious, no! What fuss about
nothing!

Above all, it is in the realm of moral
courage that woman stands alone.

There is no one so supremely brave in all
the world as a mother. All brave men have
that image of one woman in their hearts—
she who sent them out on life's journey
with a smile and a prayer—and sometimes
with a broken heart.

On a matter of principle a good woman
is like a rock. Edith Cavell and Joan of
Arc make their world wide appeal through
the heroism of moral courage, which, like
nothing else touches the heart of mankind.

Courage in a woman is what a man
adores most. He expects it in the woman
he loves, and in the time of his need she
seldom lets him down.

Robert Louis Stevenson who knew a
great deal about human nature, put his
finger right on the spot when he said—
"It always warms a man to see a woman
brave."

By her will, proved at £12,549, Mrs.
Fanny Hall directed that her "body be
cremated and her ashes returned to
mother earth," with an organ service
only, that none of my own sex shall at-
tend, and there are to be no flowers."

**FOR YOU!
FOR EVERYBODY!**



The Doctor



The Writer



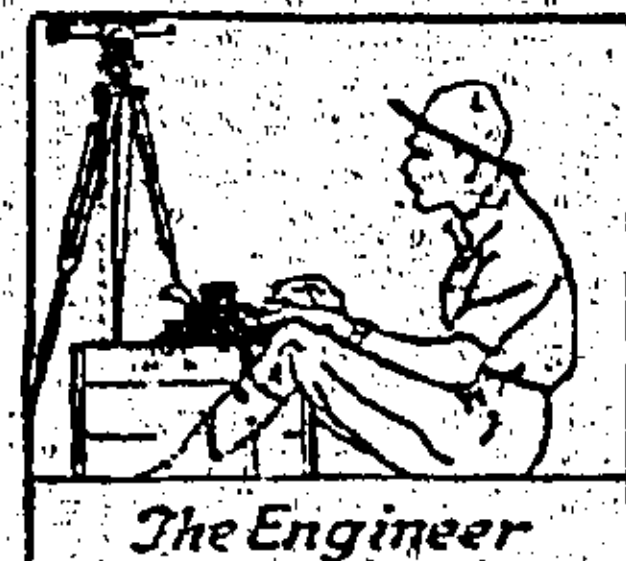
The Traveler



The Home



The Store-keeper

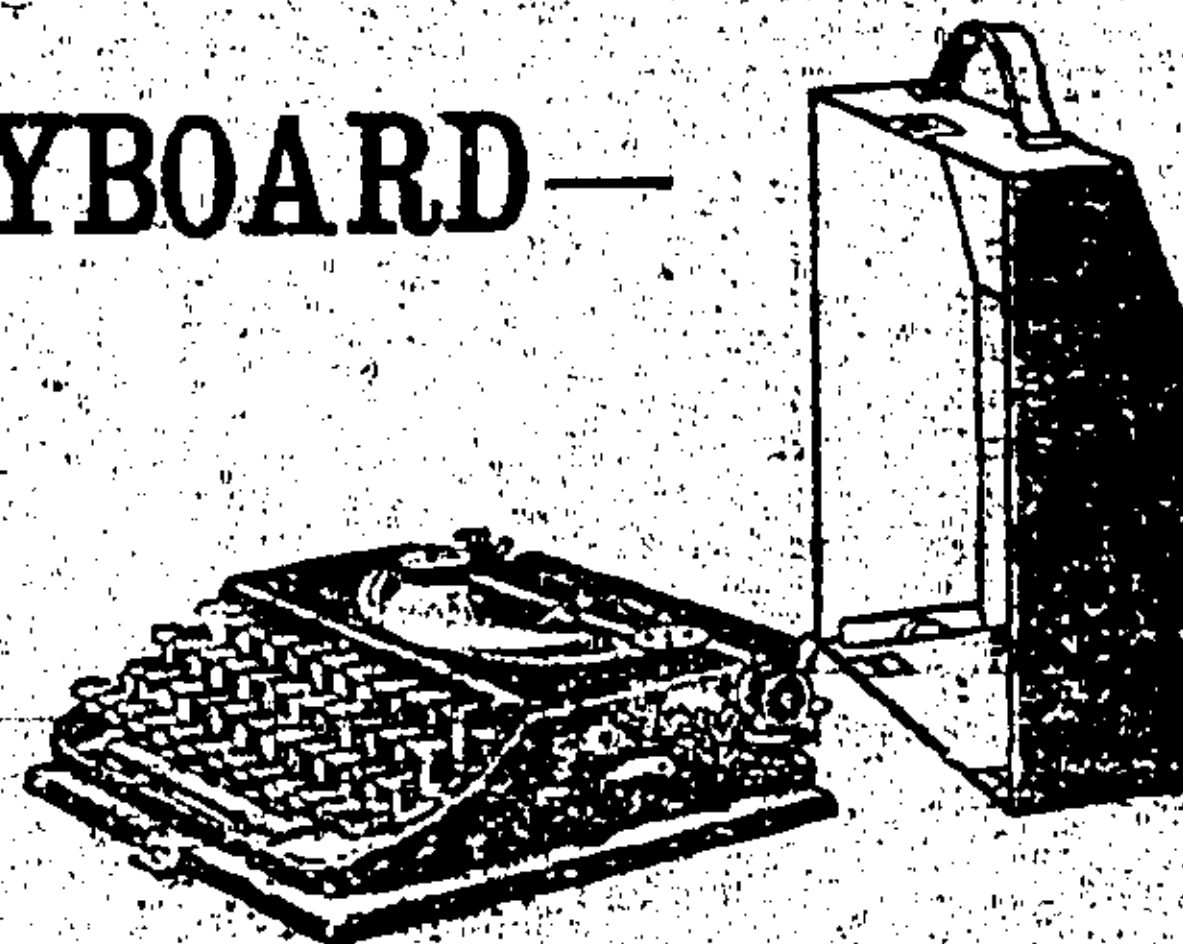


The Engineer

Remington Portable

STANDARD KEYBOARD—

SINGLE SHIFT.



MUSTARD & CO.



You'll Find Them
Most Comfortable

That is one of the five reasons
why

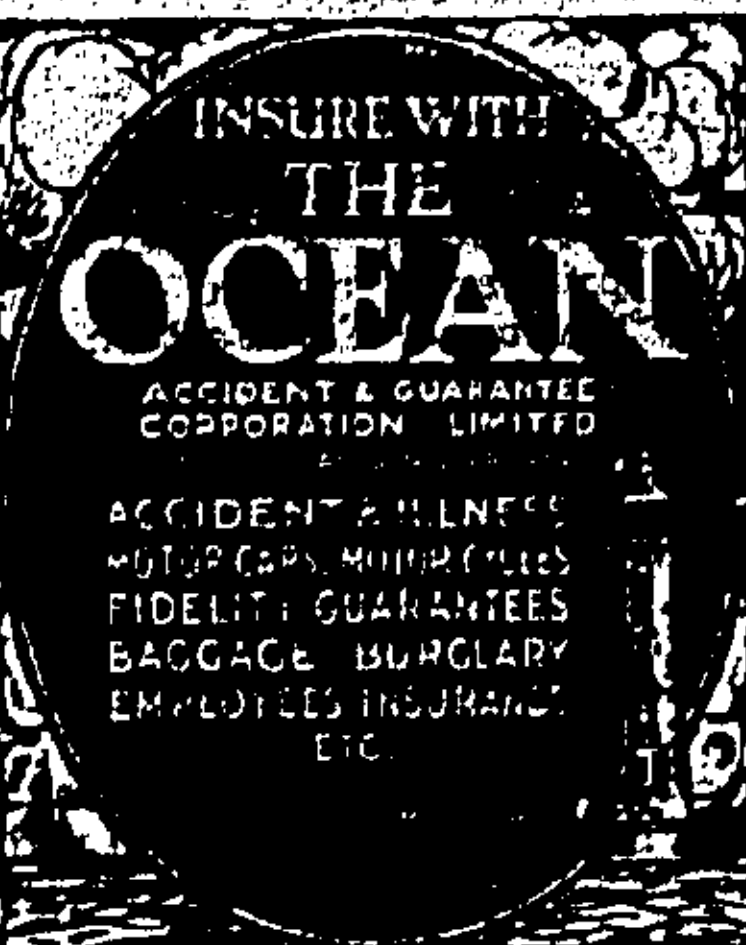
**PARIS
GARTERS**

are generally preferred by dis-
criminating men everywhere. They
are tailored to fit the leg
and are made with due regard
to the muscles, nerves, and blood-
vessels they are worn over, and
are, therefore, always comfort-
able. Yet they hold up the hose
securely and dependably, giving
that desirable wrinkleless ankle
that particular men insist upon.

There are four other equally
good reasons why you should be
sure that it is Paris Garters you
get from your haberdasher. If
you are careless and accept a
substitute, you cannot expect
Paris comfort or Paris efficiency.
Insist on getting the genuine.

A. STEIN & COMPANY

Makapuu, Chicago, U.S.A.
Distributors:
Moller & Phipps (Asia), Ltd.
Hong Kong



SHANGHAI OFFICE—
41, PRINCE ROAD.
AGENTS for Hongkong
and South China.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
TELEPHONE C. 1000. 2, Queen's Place.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND
LAND ENGINEERS.

Motor Craft, Lighters, Barges, River
Steamers, Tugs, oil or steam driven.

TELEPHONES:—Works K. 21. Manager K. 683.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIAL BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENT

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD

HONGKONG.

